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By *George Alexander Gordon*, M. D.

A NEW EDITION,

With a great Number of Additions and Improvements.

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THE

PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING there have been, from time to time, various publications of receipts for the cure of every diſorder incident to the human body, yet the Author flatters himſelf that the following, which have been chiefly collected, not only from obſervation of the happy effects they have upon moſt occaſions produced, but alſo from the works of the moſt eminent of the Faculty, will deſerve the attention of the Public; particularly ſo, as they conſiſt of plain and eaſy directions, applicable to the different diſeaſes they are intended to be adminiſtered in.

Phyſicians are not more divided in their opinions, preſcriptions, and mode of giving them, than their patients differ in the nature of their diſeaſes, as well as conſtitutions; therefore, that the reader may be the better enabled to judge of diſorders by ſymptoms, the Author has lain down the cauſes, ſigns, and regimen to be obſerved in the moſt dangerous caſes, as well as the beſt and ſafeſt medicines to be taken during the different courſes thereof.

With reſpect to the receipts, he obſerves, that they are not only the beſt, but compoſed of the moſt efficacious medicines, as daily experience ſufficiently teſtifies, and are ſtrongly recommended by his authorities, men of eſtabliſhed and well-known abilities, for to ſuch only has he paid attention, as will appear by the many reſpectable names made uſe of in this work; a work publiſhed for the ſole benefit of mankind, to prevent or remove diſeaſes, and to reſtore health, the greateſt bleſſing in this life, and of which we cannot be too careful.

The Author has only to add, that from a long experience, and close attention to the duties of his profession, (which he has followed for many years) and being acquainted, and closely connected with some of the most eminent of the Faculty, as well as by reading the most approved authors, he has been enabled to make many observations on the cause and nature of diseases, and to prescribe the following remedies with the greatest success. Therefore he thinks himself justified in recommending these sheets to the perusal of the Public in general.

As many persons in the country cannot be supposed to have the necessary requisites, in case of illness, always at hand, nor a thorough knowledge thereof, this little pamphlet will furnish them with the means of obtaining or restoring health to themselves, their friends, and neighbours, at a small expence, and with as much safety (if duly attended to) as though they were more immediately under the care and inspection of the Faculty, who are not always to be found in country towns and villages.

As a medical writer, of established reputation, observes, this publication may draw on the Author the resentment of the selfish and narrow-minded part of the Faculty; but he is equally regardless of *their* censure and criticisms, and doubts not but his well-meant endeavors to serve the common cause of humanity, will be candidly received by those, whose learning, and liberality of sentiment, do honour to the medical profession.

G. A. Gordon.

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THE

THE
NEW AND COMPLETE
FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

DISORDERS OF THE HEAD.

INFLAMMATION *of the* BRAIN

IS often occaſioned by hard ſtudy, hard drinking, night watching, grief, or anxiety. The inflammation of the brain is generally preceded by redneſs of the eyes, fluſhing of the face, pain of the head, diſturbed ſleep, dryneſs of the ſkin, coſtiveneſs, and, ſometimes, extreme ſenſibility of the nerves. A free perſpiration, or ſweating, a bleeding copiouſly at the noſe, or a great diſcharge of urine, are favorable ſymptoms; and ſometimes this diſeaſe is carried off by a looſeneſs.

CURE.

THE patient's body ſhould be kept open by ſtimulating clyſters, or ſmart purges; ſmall quantities of nitre ſhould be mixed with the drink, and frequently given. If the caſe be dangerous, two or three drams, or more, may be uſed in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. The head ſhaved,

and rubbed with vinegar and roſe-water; the feet bathed three or four times a day in lukewarm water; ſoft poultices of bread and milk may be kept conſtantly applied to them; and, if the diſeaſe is not removed by the foregoing, a bliſtering plaiſter will be neceſſary to apply to the whole head.

The HEAD-ACH.

WHEN the head-ach is ſo ſevere as to endanger the life of the patient, recourſe muſt be had to opiates, which may be applied both externally and internally, after proper evacuation by clyſters or mild purgatives. The part affected may be rubbed with *Bate*'s anodyne balſam; twenty drops of laudanum, in a cup of pennyroyal or valerian tea; ſhould be taken twice or thrice a day; but is only to be adminiſtered in caſe of extreme pain. Proper evacuations ſhould always follow and accompany the uſe of opiates.

When the head-ach is occaſioned by hard labour, violent exerciſe, or great heat, it may be cured by cooling medicines, ſuch as the ſaline draughts, with nitre, and the like. *Ward*'s eſſence applied to the forehead, or æther, will ſometimes remove a violent head-ach.

The TOOTH-ACH.

ALLEN recommends the root of yellow water flower de luce, a little of it either chewed or rubbed upon the tooth; and *Brooks* ſays, he hardly ever

ever knew it fail giving eaſe in the tooth-ach. If it returns periodically, and the pain chiefly affects the gums, it may be cured by the bark. The application of bliſtering plaiſters have been found as efficacious as any other remedy in the tooth-ach, and may be put behind the ears, large enough to cover a part of the under jaw, or between the ſhoulders.

Opiates alſo relieve the tooth-ach; a little cotton wet with laudanum and applied to the tooth affected, *De la Motte* ſays, ſeldom fails of giving relief. Keeping the teeth clean waſhed daily with ſpring water, or ſalt and water, is the beſt preventative, and ought not to be omitted.

The Ear-Ach.

OIL of ſweet almonds, or olive oil, ſhould be dropped into the ears, when inſects, or any hard body ſticking therein, cauſes them to ach. If the ear-ach proceeds from inflammation, a cooling regimen, opening medicines, bleeding, or cupping, are requiſites to be applied. Likewiſe fomentations of camomile flowers and mallows boiled may be applied warm. But the beſt method is, to apply the ear cloſe to the mouth of a jug filled with warm water, or a ſtrong decoction of camomile flowers.

Deafness.

HALF an ounce of liquid opodeldoc, and the like quantity of the oil of ſweet almonds, mixed

mixed together, and dropped into the ears every night at bed time, ſtopping them with cotton or wool, is looked upon as a very ſafe remedy. *Brooks* ſays, he has known hardneſs of hearing cured by putting a grain or two of muſk into the ear with cotton or wool. *Buchan* recommends keeping the head warm in deafneſs, and ſays he has known more benefit from that alone, in the moſt obſtinate caſes, than from all the medicines he ever uſed.

The EYES.

FOR weak and watery eyes may be uſed Hungary water, brandy and water, roſe water with white vitriol diſſolved in it; alſo bliſters on the neck, bathing the feet in luke warm water, three or four times a day, and mild purgatives.

Specks on the eyes may ſometimes be taken off by gentle cauſtics and diſcutients, as vitriol, the juice of celandine, &c. but as they are difficult to cure, if theſe do not ſucceed, a ſurgical operation ſhould be tried.

Inflammation of the eyes. Dr. *Cheyne* ſays, that Æthiop's mineral never fails in obſtinate inflammations of the eyes, even ſcrophulous ones, if given in a ſufficient doſe, and duly perſiſted in. They that have frequent returns of this diſeaſe, *Buchan* ſays, ſhould conſtantly have an iſſue in one or both arms. Bleeding, or purging, in the ſpring and autumn, will be very beneficial to ſuch perſons.

BLEEDING *at the* NOSE.

DRY lint put up the noſtrils will ſtop bleeding ſometimes; if this does not ſucceed, doſſils of lint, dipped in ſpirits of wine or brandy, may be put up the noſtrils. Blue vitriol diſſolved in water may be uſed, or a tent dipped in the white of an egg, well beat up, and rolled in an equal quantity of the powder of burnt allum, white vitriol, and white ſugar, and put up the noſtril from whence the blood iſſues. *Buchan* ſays, if the genitals be immerſed for ſome time in cold water, it will generally ſtop a bleeding at the noſe. Thoſe who are ſubject to frequent bleeding at the noſe, muſt be careful to keep their feet warm and dry, often bathing them in warm water.

SPITTING *of* BLOOD.

THIS, like other involuntary diſcharges of blood, ſhould not be too ſuddenly ſtopped. The belly ſhould be kept gently open by laxative diet; as ſtewed prunes, roaſted apples, &c. If the bleeding is violent, ligatures may be applied to the extremities.

Conſerve of roſes, taken in ſufficient quantity, and perſiſted in for ſome time, is a good medicine, and may be taken to the quantity of three or four ounces a day; if the patient be troubled with a cough, make it into an electuary, with balſamic ſyrup, and a little of the ſyrup of poppies.

If ſtronger aſtringents be neceſſary, the patient ſhould take fifteen or twenty drops of the acid

elixir

elixir of vitriol, in a glaſs of water, two or three times a day, keeping the body and mind as free from agitation as poſſible.

VOMITING *of* BLOOD.

TO prevent this keep the body gently open by frequent emollient clyſters; purges muſt not be given till the diſcharge is ſtopped. The diet and drink muſt be of a cool nature, taken in ſmall quantities. If an inflammation takes place, bleeding will be neceſſary.

Opiates, in very ſmall doſes, as four or five drops of liquid laudanum, may be given twice or thrice a day. After the diſcharge is over gentle purges become neceſſary.

The SORE THROAT.

THE jelly of black currants is an excellent remedy for the complaints of the throat, as alſo the jelly of mulberries and red currants. A gargle made of ſage tea, with a little vinegar and honey, to be uſed three or four times a day, will be found very efficacious; or a decoction of the leaves or bark of the blackberry buſh. Bathing the legs and feet in warm water is of the greateſt uſe, and ought never to be neglected. Gum guaiacum is recommended as a ſpecific in this diſeaſe. Dr. *Home* ſays, that half a dram of the gum in powder, may be made into an electuary, with the oil of elderberries or the jelly of currants, for a doſe, and repeated occaſionally.

The

The QUINSEY, *or* ULCERATED SORE THROAT.

THIS is a diſtemper very contagious, and communicated by infection; therefore people ſhould be careful of going near perſons afflicted therewith.

If the diſeaſe be mild, an infuſion of ſage and roſe leaves ſweetened with honey, and as much vinegar as will make it an agreeable acid, made into a gargle of about a gill, will be ſufficient. But when the ſymptoms are urgent, the following ſhould be uſed:

To ſix or ſeven ounces of the pectoral decoction, when boiling, add an ounce of contrayerva root; let it boil for ſome time, and afterwards ſtrain the liquor; to which add two ounces of white wine vinegar, an ounce of fine honey, and an ounce of tincture of myrrh.

The body, after the violence of the diſeaſe is over, ſhould be kept open with mild purgatives, as manna, ſenna, rhubarb, and the like.

CONSUMPTIONS.

A CONSUMPTION generally begins with a cough, a diſpoſition to vomit after eating, heats and pains, oppreſſion of the breaſt, bad appetite, and great thirſt; and, by progreſſion, ſwelling of the feet and legs, with other ſymptoms of approaching diſſolution, not believed by the patient, until beyond the power of medicine to relieve or cure the diſorder.

CURE.

Cure.

A voyage at ſea, with plenty of freſh proviſions on board, fruits and broth of chickens, or other young animals that can be kept alive, have frequently reſtored to health and vigor, patients apparently in the laſt ſtage of life, and after medicines have been adminiſtered to no effect. Riding is neceſſary, and ſeldom fails to bring the patient about, if uſed daily at the beginning of the conſumption. The change of air, if long voyages and journeys cannot be obtained, is ſalutary, and ſhould be made uſe of. The diet muſt be milk, which is the ſovereign remedy in this diſeaſe, and that of aſſes preferable. But as the patient cannot wholly ſubſiſt on milk alone, vegetables, and the fleſh of young animals, or rather the broth of chickens, veal, lamb, &c. ſhould be eat; and for drink a little wine made into negus, or diluted with twice it's quantity of water, and ſo to make it weaker and weaker, till they can leave it off entirely.

Oyſters and their juice are reckoned of great benefit to conſumptive patients, eaten raw, when there are no violent ſymptoms attending the conſumption.

Colds.

EVERY body is liable to catch cold, which ſubjects the perſpiration to many changes; however, if ſmall it does not affect the health, but when great it muſt prove hurtful. The perſon that has got a cold ſhould leſſen his diet, and abſtain

ftain from ftrong liquors. Fifh, eggs, and milk, are to be preferred to folid meats, fuch as beef, mutton, &c. He fhould eat light bread puddings, panado, gruels, veal or chicken broth, and fuch like nourifhing food. For drink, let him take water gruel fweetened with honey, infufion of balm, decoction of barley, liquorice, with tamarinds, and any other cool diluting liquor.

Some headftrong and refolute men will tell you that they always cure their colds by getting drunk, a very dangerous experiment, that fometimes throws them into an inflammatory fever.

COUGHS.

A COMMON COUGH is the effect of a cold neglected. If it be violent, and the patient ftrong, bleeding is proper; but, on the contrary, if the patient is weak, bleeding will only prolong the difeafe. If the cough is not attended with a fever, two table fpoonfuls of the folution of gum ammoniac fhould be taken three or four times a day, according to the patient's age and conftitution, more or lefs.

Two ounces of pounded white fugar-candy, a tea fpoonful of rum, a tea fpoonful of fweet oil, with the juice of a boiled lemon, mixed together, and taken when the cough is troublefome (a tea fpoonful at a time) is an excellent medicine, feldom fails of curing the cough if taken before it fettles on the lungs.

In obftinate coughs, Burgundy pitch, fpread thin upon leather, and laid between the fhoulder

blades, has been efficacious, as well as in minor coughs. *Buchan* ſays, it will ſucceed where moſt other medicines fail.

Women towards the ſeventh, eighth, and laſt month of their pregnancy, generally have a cough, which may be relieved by bleeding, and keeping the body open. They ſhould wear looſe eaſy dreſſes, and abſtain from all flatulent food.

HOOPING, *or* CHIN-COUGH.

As the hooping-cough, in defiance of all medicines, will have it's courſe, and as it ſeldom affects any but young children, we ought to be cautious in giving them much phyſic. The moſt effectual remedy is the change of air. If the child vomits after a fit of coughing, it is looked upon as a very favourable ſymptom, thereby cleanſing the ſtomach, and relieving the cough; this ſhould be aſſiſted by camomile tea, or ſmall doſes of ipecacuanha, of five or ſix grains to a child of three or four years of age, and to others more or leſs, according to their ſtrength and age.

In order to keep the body open a tea ſpoonful or two of rhubarb, and it's preparations as the ſyrup, tincture, &c. may be given to an infant twice or thrice a day, as there may be occaſion; and to others, advanced in life, the doſe muſt be proportionally increaſed.

CANCER.

THIS is a moſt dangerous diſeaſe when it gets to a head, and if it ſhould be ſo ſituated as

not

not to be taken off, too frequently costs the patient's life; the carelessness with which at first it is treated, and the neglect of communicating it to the faculty, has cost many a poor woman her life, which otherwise might have been saved.

When a schirrous tumour appears, the patient should observe a regimen, and take, two or three times a week, a dose of common purging mercurial pills; the patient should be bled, and the place affected rubbed twice a day with mercurial ointment, and kept warm in flannel or wool; the food light, the drink a pint of the decoction of woods or sarsaparilla daily.

If the tumour increases, and does not yield to the above, extirpation will be proper, either by knife or caustic, and, if done with safety, the sooner the better.

If the cancer cannot be cut off, Dr. *Home* says, to mitigate and relieve it, half a grain of the corrosive sublimate of mercury, dissolved in a proper quantity of brandy, and taken night and morning, will be of service in cancers of the face and nose; and recommends an infusion of the *solanum*, or night-shade, in cancers of the breast.

Dr. *Stork*, physician at Vienna, has of late recommended the extract of hemlock as the most efficacious (as well as most in repute) in cancers of every denomination. He advises the patient to begin with very small doses of two or three grains, and to increase gradually the dose until some good effect be perceived. Says, he has given it for above two years in large doses without apparent benefit, and yet the patient has been

cured by persisting in the use of it for half a year longer. Dr. *Nicholson*, of Berwick, prefers the powder of hemlock to the extract, and says, he increased the dose from a few grains to half a dram, and gave near four drams of it in the day with remarkable good effects.

Inflammation *of the* Stomach.

SIGNS thereof. The stomach is swelled and feels hard, a continual burning pain therein, and more so on taking any kind of food or drink, either too hot or cold.

Cure.

Bleeding is absolutely necessary, and the only thing to be depended on. If the disease is obstinate a repetition of the operation should be made several times.

The best remedy to be applied is an epispastic or blistering plaister, placed over the part affected. *Buchan* says he has used it, and does not recollect an instance wherein it did not give relief to the patient.

Mild clysters made of warm water, or thin water gruel, and, if the patient be costive, a little sweet oil, honey, or manna may be added; these should not be neglected, as life frequently is dependant thereon.

Of the Intestines.

THIS is not only one of the most painful disorders that mankind is subject to, but also one

one of the moſt dangerous, proceeding from the ſame cauſe as the above inflammation of the ſtomach; only the pain, if poſſible, is more acute, and is ſituated lower.

CURE.

BLEEDING and clyſters are neceſſary, together with fomentations; but if theſe have no effect, ſtrong purgatives ſhould be uſed, or the ſmoke of tobacco may be thrown into the bowels through an inverted pipe. And, in deſperate caſes, quickſilver may be given to the quantity of ſeveral ounces, but not to exceed a pound.

Of the LUNGS.

MOST of the ſymptoms of a pleuriſy likewiſe attend an inflammation of the lungs, only in the latter the pain is leſs acute, but the oppreſſion of the breaſt, and difficulty of breathing, generally greater.

Bleeding, purging, and bliſtering are generally proper, and ought to be applied early. If the patient does not ſpit he muſt be bled according to his ſtrength, and take a gentle purge. Afterwards the belly ſhould be kept open by clyſters, and the expectoration promoted, by taking every four hours two table ſpoonfuls of the ſolution of gum ammoniac, the oxymel of ſquills, &c.—*See* PLEURISY.

CHOLICS.

THESE diſeaſes reſemble the inflammation of the ſtomach and inteſtines, both in their ſymptoms and method of cure.

There

There are many different ſorts of cholies, ſuch as the *flatulent*, the *bilious*, the *hyſteric*, the *nervous*, &c. that require a particular method of treatment.

The *flatulent* cholic prevails moſt among the country people, occaſioned by eating unripe fruits, or ſour herbs, drinking windy liquors, and getting wet without changing their cloaths; after any of the foregoing they ſhould drink a dram, or ſome warm liquor; a glaſs of good peppermint water will have the ſame effect as a glaſs of brandy, and in ſome caſes it is to be preferred.

The *bilious* cholic is attended with very acute pains about the navel, coſtiveneſs and thirſt, frequent vomiting, followed by violent pains. If the patient is young and ſtrong, it will be proper to bleed and make uſe of clyſters. The drink ſhould be clear whey, or gruel, ſharpened with cream of tartar, or the juice of lemon, of which they ſhould drink plentifully; a ſlight decoction of tamarinds, or ſmall chicken broth, with a little manna diſſolved in it, or any other thin acid, or opening liquor, are likewiſe very proper. Beſides bleeding and plentiful dilution, it may be neceſſary to foment the belly with cloths dipped in warm water, and, if this does not eaſe the patient, he ſhould be immerſed up to the breaſt in warm water.

A cataplaſm of Venice treacle may be thinly ſpread, and put to the pit of the ſtomach. Clyſters, with a proper quantity of Venice treacle, or liquid laudanum, in them, may be adminiſtered frequently.

The

The *hyſteric* cholic is much like the former, with reſpect to acute pains about the region of the ſtomach, vomiting, &c. often accompanied with the jaundice.

Bleeding, purging, vomiting, and all evacuations in this cholic do hurt, and are to be avoided. But if the vomiting ſhould prove violent, ſmall poſſet, or lukewarm water, may be drank to cleanſe the ſtomach.

The patient may likewiſe take four or five fœtid pills every ſix hours, in a cup of penny-royal tea, or a tea ſpoonful of tincture of caſtor in penny-royal tea, or thirty or forty drops of the balſam of Peru, dropped on a bit of loaf ſugar, which may be the moſt agreeable to the ſtomach.

The *nervous* cholic is attended with more excruciating pains than any of the former, and ſometimes continues for eight or ten days.

The Barbadoes tar is ſaid to be an efficacious medicine in this diſeaſe. It may be taken to the quantity of two drams three times a day, or oftener, if the ſtomach will bear it. This tar, mixed with an equal quantity of the beſt old rum, if any ſymptoms of a palſy are felt, ſhould be applied, and well rubbed on the ſpine. If the diſeaſe ends in a palſy, the Bath waters have been found and are recommended as proper and ſalutary.

PAIN *of the* STOMACH.

WHEN the ſtomach is relaxed, and digeſtion bad, which often occaſions flatulencies, the acid elixir

elixir of vitriol will be of ſingular ſervice; fifteen or twenty drops of it may be taken in a glaſs of wine or water, two or three times a day, which will be a means of killing or expelling worms, too frequently the cauſe of pains in the ſtomach.

If this diſeaſe is occaſioned by ſwallowing of acrid or poiſonous ſubſtances, they muſt be diſcharged by vomit; which may be excited by oils, butter, or other ſoft things. If from a gouty matter, warm cordials are neceſſary, ſuch as wine, brandy, rum, &c. If an inclination to vomit, camomile flowers infuſed, or *carduus benedictus* ſhould be drank plentifully. And if from flatulency, exerciſe or labour ſhould be uſed, ſuch as reaping, mowing, digging, and the like.

INFLAMMATION *of the* KIDNEYS.

THIS diſeaſe may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the cholic by the pain being ſeated farther back, and by the difficulty of making water in the former, which does not always happen in the latter.

Loſing about ten or twelve ounces of blood, from the arm or foot, and repeating the ſame, if the pain and inflammation continues, in about twenty-four hours, ſeldom fails of giving relief, or leeches may be applied inſtead thereof. Cloths dipped or bladders filled with warm water ſhould be put to the part affected, and, as they grow cool, renewed. Decoction of camomile flowers and mallows, with a little ſaffron added, and mixed with a third part of new milk,

if

if the bladders are filled therewith it will be ſtill more beneficial.

Emollient clyſters are of great uſe; Chalybeate water the ſame; but muſt be uſed for a conſiderable time, in order to produce any ſalutary effects.

Of the BLADDER.

INFLAMMATIONS of the bladder proceed in general from the ſame cauſes as of the kidneys, and ought to be treated in the ſame manner. As there is a perpetual deſire to make water, and great difficulty in paſſing it, the better to irradicate the diſeaſe it will be neceſſary to bleed the patient; and, if of a ſtrong conſtitution, to repeat it as often as may be found neceſſary. Emollient clyſters ſhould be frequently adminiſtered, and the bottom of the belly fomented with warm water, or a decoction of mild vegetables, &c.

Of the LIVER.

THIS diſeaſe is ſeldom mortal if carefully treated. Bleeding is neceſſary at the beginning, fomentations to the part affected as in the foregoing diſeaſes, mild laxative clyſters, and, if the pain is violent, a bliſtering plaiſter ſhould be put on the part affected. A dram of purified nitre, or half a tea ſpoonful of the ſweet ſpirits of nitre, as they promote ſecretion of urine, may be taken in the patient's common drink, three or four times a day, and he ſhould likewiſe drink freely of warm diluting liquors.

The CHOLERA MORBUS, *or violent* PURGING *and* VOMITING.

THIS diſorder is attended with ſickneſs, gripes, and a great inclination to go to ſtool. It is moſt common in autumn; comes on very ſuddenly, and kills the patient quickly, if means are not uſed in due time for removing it.

It is generally preceded by the heart-burn, with pain of the ſtomach and inteſtines. Violent hiccuping, convulſions, and fainting fits, are evident ſigns of approaching death.

CURE.

AT the beginning of this diſeaſe the purging and vomiting muſt be promoted, by the patient's drinking plentifully of diluting liquors, ſuch as warm water, water gruel, ſmall poſſet, whey, or butter-milk, and a clyſter thereof given every hour to aſſiſt the purging. After ſome time, a decoction of toaſted oat bread ſhould be drank to ſtop the vomiting; the bread muſt be toaſted brown, and boiled in ſpring water; if this fails, two table ſpoonfuls of ſaline julep, with ten drops of laudanum, may be taken every hour till it ceaſes.

LOOSENESS.

PROCEEDS from various cauſes, and ſeldom is of any bad tendency, except it becomes exceſſive. When a looſeneſs is occaſioned by catching cold, or an obſtructed perſpiration, the patient ſhould keep himſelf warm, drink freely of weak diluting liquors, bathe his legs and feet fre-

quently

quently in lukewarm water, or wear flannel next the ſkin, and uſe every method to reſtore perſpiration.

Buchan ſays, from whatever cauſe a looſeneſs proceeds, when it is found neceſſary to check it, the diet ought to conſiſt of rice boiled with milk, and flavoured with cinnamon; rice jelly; ſago, with red port; and the lighter ſorts of fleſh meat roaſted. The drink may be thin water gruel, rice water, or weak broth; broth made from lean veal, or with ſheep's head, as being more gelatinous than mutton and beef; but chicken broth is the moſt proper.

For a diarrhœa, vomits and purges are unſafe and dangerous, except very mild, and given in ſmall quantities. Ten or twelve drops of liquid laudanum may be taken, in a cup of valerian or penny-royal tea, every eight or ten hours, till the ſymptoms abate.

VOMITING.

TAKE Peruvian bark infuſed in wine or brandy, with as much rhubarb as will keep the body gently open. This is an excellent medicine when vomiting proceeds from weakneſs of ſtomach.

The elixir of vitriol is alſo good in the above caſe, and may be taken in a doſe of fifteen or twenty drops twice or thrice a day.

If vomiting proceeds from ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach, muſk or caſtor may be uſed. The ſtomach plaiſter of the London or Edinburgh Diſpenſatory may be applied to the ſtomach.

 Aromatic

Aromatic medicines may be taken inwardly, as cinnamon or mint tea, wine with ſpices boiled in it, &c.

Heart-Burn.

WHEN bilious humours occaſion the heart-burn, a tea ſpoonful of the ſweet ſpirit of nitre in a glaſs of water, or a cup of tea, generally eaſes the patient. If ſourneſs of the ſtomach is the cauſe thereof, an ounce of chalk powdered, a quarter of an ounce of gum arabic, and half an ounce of fine ſugar, mixed in a quart of water, and a tea-cupful of it taken as often as neceſſary, will be found efficacious, and ſeldom fails of giving relief.

If the heart-burn is occaſioned by the wind in the ſtomach, *Buchan* ſays, amongſt all the medicines preſcribed, one of the ſafeſt is the tincture made by infuſing an ounce of rhubarb, and a quarter of an ounce of the leſſer cardamum ſeeds, in a pint of brandy. After this has digeſted for two or three days, it ought to be ſtrained, and four ounces of white ſugar-candy added to it. It muſt ſtand to digeſt a ſecond time till the ſugar be diſſolved. A table ſpoonful of it may be taken occaſionally for a doſe.

Heart-burn in pregnant women has been frequently cured by chewing green tea.

Diabetes, *or exceſſive* Discharge *of* Urine.

GENTLE purges of rhubarb, with cardamum ſeeds infuſed in wine, may be uſed, if the patient be

be not too weak, to keep the body open. Half a dram of powder of equal parts of allum and gum called *dragon's blood*, may be taken four times a day, or oftener, if the ſtomach will bear it. Ten or twelve drops of liquid laudanum may be taken in a cup of the patient's drink, two or three times a day.

There are many other medicines to mitigate this diſorder, but few to effect a cure.

SUPPRESSION *of* URINE.

BLEEDING is neceſſary, fomentations and evacuants. A fomentation of warm water alone, or camomile flowers, ſhould be applied to the place affected. The body kept open by emollient clyſters, or gentle infuſions of ſenna and manna.

The patient's diet ſhould be light, and liquor diluting; he ought to live very temperate, to avoid all acids and auſtere wines; ſhould take ſufficient exerciſe, and lie hard.

GRAVEL *and* STONE.

PERSONS afflicted with either or both theſe diſorders, ſhould avoid ſalt meat, ſour fruits, &c. Gentle exerciſe is requiſite in moderation, ſuch as riding on horſeback, and the like.

CURE.

BLEEDING and warm fomentations may be uſed, emollient clyſters adminiſtered, and diluting liquors drank. Dr. *Wyatt* adviſes, in fits of the

the gravel, to drink a pint of oyſter or cockle-ſhell lime water, two or three hours every morning before breakfaſt. If a ſtone is formed, he recommends Alicant ſoap and the above waters, an ounce of which ſhould be ſwallowed every day, and three or four pints of the ſaid water drank. The ſoap divided into three doſes, the largeſt to be taken faſting, the ſecond at noon, and the third in the evening, drinking after each doſe; the remainder of the water may be drank any time betwixt dinner and ſupper, inſtead of other liquors. The patient ought to perſevere in the uſe of theſe medicines, however diſagreeable they may ſeem at firſt, and may begin with a ſmaller quantity than above directed, until he is accuſtomed thereto, increaſing them by degrees if he finds any abatement thereby, and to continue uſing them for months or years if neceſſary, according as he finds the ſtone grows larger, until evacuation or extraction compleats the cure.

INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGE *of* BLOOD.

BLEEDING PILES are ſometimes periodical, as monthly, or every three weeks, and in this caſe are conſidered as a ſalutary diſcharge, and by no means to be ſtopped.

That only is to be eſteemed dangerous which continues too long, and is in ſuch quantity as to waſte the patient's ſtrength, or hurt digeſtion, nutrition, and other functions neceſſary to life.

In this caſe cool and nouriſhing diet muſt be made uſe of, conſiſting chiefly of bread, milk,

cool

cool vegetables, or broths; drink of Chalybeate water, or orange whey. Old conſerve of roſes is very good, mixed with new milk, and taken in the quantity of an ounce three or four times a day. Half a dram of the Peruvian bark may be taken in a glaſs of red wine, ſharpened with a few drops of the elixir of vitriol, three or four times a day.

In *blind piles* bleeding may be of ſervice, the body kept open by ſmall doſes of cream of tartar and flower of brimſtone, mixed in equal quantities, and a tea ſpoonful taken two or three times a day, or oftener if required. Emollient clyſters are likewiſe beneficial.

If the piles are ſwelled and very painful, poultices of bread and milk may be applied, or leeches; but if the leeches will not fix, the piles ſhould be opened with a lancet, which is very eaſily done without danger.

Bloody Urine.

BLOODY URINE is always attended with a greater or leſſer degree of danger; as it proceeds from different cauſes, muſt be treated in various manners. If it proceeds from a diſſolved ſtate of the blood, the patient's life depends on the frequent uſe of the Peruvian bark and acids. If from a ſtone in the bladder, the cure depends upon a ſurgical operation. If from an ulcer in the kidneys or bladder, the patient's drink muſt be of a ſoft healing balſamic quality, as decoctions of marſh-mallow roots with liquorice, ſolu-

tions

tions of gum arabic, &c. His diet ſhould likewiſe be cool and light.

Three ounces of marſh-mallow roots, and half an ounce of liquorice, ſhould be boiled in two quarts of water to one; two ounces of gum arabic, and half an ounce of nitre purified, may be diſſolved in the ſtrained liquor, and a tea cupful of it taken four or five times a day.

BLOODY FLUX.

BUCHAN ſays, in this diſeaſe the greateſt attention muſt be paid to the patient's diet. Fleſh, fiſh, and every thing that has a tendency to turn putrid or rancid on the ſtomach, muſt be abſtained from. Apples boiled in milk, water pap, and plain light pudding, with broth made of the gelatinous parts of animals, may be eat. Gelatinous broth not only anſwers the purpoſe of food, but likewiſe of medicine. And adds, I have often known dyſenteries, which were not of a putrid nature, cured by it, after pompous medicines had proved ineffectual.

Another kind of food, recommended by Dr. *Rutherford*, is made by boiling a few handfuls of fine flour, tied in a cloth, for five or ſix hours, till it becomes as hard as ſtarch; two or three table ſpoonfuls of which grated down, and boiled in milk and water, to the conſiſtency of pap, ſweetened to the patient's taſte, and taken for his ordinary food, is an excellent remedy in this diſeaſe.

Costiveness.

Dr. *ARBUTHNOT* adviſes all thoſe who are troubled with coſtiveneſs to uſe animal oils, ſuch as freſh butter, cream, marrow, fat, broths, eſpecially made of the internal parts of animals. Alſo the expreſſed oils of mild vegetables, as olives, almonds, and piſtachios, and to eat the fruits themſelves; to take honey, hydromel, or boiled honey and water, unrefined ſugar, &c. However, if medicines are abſolutely neceſſary, gentle doſes of rhubarb, taken twice a week, are to be recommended preferable to aloes, or jalap, ſo much in uſe. *Buchan* ſays, about the ſize of a nutmeg of lenitive electuary, taken twice or thrice a day, generally anſwers the purpoſe very well.

Want *of* Appetite.

ELIXIR of vitriol is an excellent medicine for the want of appetite. Twenty or thirty drops of it may be taken twice or thrice a day, in a glaſs of wine or water.

The Chalybeate waters, drank in moderation, are of ſervice; as alſo the waters of Harrowgate, Scarborough, Buxton, Bath, Briſtol, and the ſalt water at the common bathing places throughout England. Exerciſe, amuſements, and change of air, ſometimes effect a cure when medicines fail.

RUPTURES.

CHILDREN and old people are moſt liable to this diſeaſe. A ruptured child, on the firſt perception thereof, ſhould be laid upon it's back, with it's head low, and, if the gut does not return of itſelf, ſhould be gently forced up, and a piece of ſticking plaiſter put over the part, properly ſecured with truſs or bandage, which ſhould be worn a conſiderable time. The child ſhould be kept from crying as much as poſſible, as exceſſive crying frequently brings on a rupture.

In adults, when the gut has been forced down with violence, it is hard to be put up without an operation. *Buchan* ſays, the method he always uſed, and which was ever ſucceſsful, was as follows:

After the patient has been bled, he muſt be laid upon his back, with his head very low, and his breech raiſed high by pillows. In this ſituation, flannel cloths wrung out of a decoction of mallows and camomile flowers, or, if theſe are not at hand, of warm water, muſt be applied for a conſiderable time. A clyſter made of this decoction, with a large ſpoonful of butter and a little ſalt, may be afterwards thrown up. If theſe ſhould not prove ſucceſsful, recourſe muſt be had to preſſure. Clyſters of the ſmoke of tobacco have been often known to ſucceed when other methods failed.

After the gut is returned, ſteel bandages muſt be wore, and all violent exerciſes avoided; be

careful

careful not to catch cold, or make too free with ſtrong liquors.

DROPSY.

IF the patient is young and robuſt this diſeaſe, if it came on him ſuddenly, may be removed by vomits, purges and medicines calculated to promote perſpiration and evacuation.

For a grown perſon, half a dram of ipecacuanha in powder, and half an ounce of oxymel of ſquills, will be a proper vomit. A cup or two of camomile tea will be ſufficient to work it off; to be taken as occaſion may require, three or four days intervening between the doſes.

Between the vomits the following purge ſhould be taken: half a dram of jalap in powder, cream of tartar two drams, calomel ſix grains, made into a bolus, with a little ſyrup of pale roſes, and taken early in the morning. A tea cupful of the following diuretic infuſion may be likewiſe taken every four or five hours through the day:

Horſeradiſh, juniper berries, and muſtard ſeed, of each half an ounce, aſhes of broom half a pound; infuſe them in a quart of Rheniſh wine, or ſtrong ale, for a few days, and then ſtrain off the liquor.

Brooks ſays, he knew a young woman cured of a dropſy by taking a dram of nitre every morning in a draught of ale, after ſhe had been given over as incurable.

Ball ſays, a large ſpoonful of unbruiſed muſtard ſeed taken every night and morning, and drink-

ing half a pint of the decoction of the tops of green broom after it, has performed a cure after other powerful medicines have proved ineffectual.

Buchan ſays, he has ſometimes ſeen good effects from cream of tartar in this diſeaſe. The patient may begin by taking an ounce every ſecond or third day, and may increaſe the quantity to two, or even three ounces if the ſtomach will bear it. This quantity is not however to be taken at once, but divided into three or four doſes. If this diſeaſe does not give way to diuretic and purgative medicines, tapping is abſolutely neceſſary, and a very ſafe and ſimple operation, that would often ſucceed if performed in time. After the evacuation, the patient ſhould be put on a courſe of ſtrengthening medicines; as the elixir of vitriol, the Peruvian bark, warm aromatics, with a due proportion of rhubarb infuſed in wine, and the like.

WORMS.

IN general the moſt proper medicines for expelling worms are ſtrong purgatives. For a grown perſon, jalap and calomel; from twenty to thirty grains of the former, with ſix or ſeven of the latter, mixed in ſyrup, may be taken for a doſe early in the morning, which may be repeated once or twice a week for a fortnight, or ſomething longer.

Harrowgate water, or even ſalt water, is no deſpicable medicine, and may be taken with ſucceſs,

ceſs. Many country nurſes diſſolve common ſalt in water, and give with very good effect.

The above medicines are to be uſed by grown perſons; for children they muſt be given in ſmaller quantities. For a child of four or five years of age, ten grains of rhubarb, five of jalap, and two of calomel, may be mixed in a ſpoonful of the ſyrup of honey, and given in the morning, which may be repeated twice a week, for three or four weeks; on the intermediate days the child may take a ſcruple of powdered tin, and ten grains of Æthiop's mineral, in a ſpoonful of treacle, twice a day. Theſe doſes to be increaſed or diminiſhed according to the age of the patient.

Ball's purging vermifuge powder is a very powerful medicine. It is made of equal parts of rhubarb, ſcammony, and calomel, with as much double refined ſugar as is equal to all the other ingredients, mixed together and reduced to a fine powder. The doſe for a child is from ten to twenty grains, once or twice a week. An adult may take a dram for a doſe.

JAUNDICE.

IN the jaundice, where it is not attended with an inflammation, vomits are of ſervice. Half a dram of ipecacuanha in powder, will be ſufficient for a grown perſon; wrought off with warm water, or camomile tea. Caſtile ſoap, from half an ounce to an ounce, may be taken daily, to keep the body open. Vomits, purges, fomentations, and exerciſe, ſeldom fail to cure the jaundice

dice in a ſimple ſtate; but when complicated with a dropſy, a ſchirrous liver, or other chronic complaints, it is hardly to be cured by any means.

A dram of ſoluble tartar, taken every night and morning, in tea or water gruel, or ſo much as will open the body, is very efficacious in this diſeaſe.

G O U T.

THE gout muſt be nurſed and kept warm in flannel, furr, or wool; in Lancaſhire the people look upon wool as a kind of ſpecific in the gout. Many medicines have been found to ſhorten the fit, but not any abſolutely to cure it. However, when the pain is very great, the patient may take, going to bed, thirty or forty drops of laudanum, more or leſs, according to the extremity he is in; which will eaſe the pain, forward the criſis of the diſeaſe, promote perſpiration, and procure reſt.

The patient ſhould, after the fit is over, take a gentle doſe or two of the bitter tincture of rhubarb, and drink a weak infuſion of ſtomachic bitters in ale or wine, as the Peruvian bark, with cinnamon, Virginian ſnake-root, and orange-peel.

Rhubarb and magneſia alba ſhould be taken every ſpring and fall; a decoction of burdock root, or an infuſion of camomile flowers, drank for two or three weeks in March and October, twice a day, have been found great preventatives. Bath waters have been, and ſtill are, efficacious in this diſeaſe,

diſeaſe, both in bathing and drinking, as they invigorate the habit, and promote digeſtion.

When the gout gets into the ſtomach with a ſenſe of cold, the warmeſt cordials ought to be made uſe of, ſuch as ſtrong wine boiled up with cinnamon or other ſpices, peppermint water, cinnamon water, and even brandy or rum. The patient ſhould keep himſelf warm in bed, in order to provoke perſpiration, which warm liquors, ſuch as juſt mentioned, generally promote, to the great benefit of the afflicted.

RHEUMATISM.

ARBUTHNOT ſays, if there be a ſpecific in aliment for the rheumatiſm, it is certainly whey. That he knew a perſon ſubject to this diſeaſe, who could never be cured by any other method but a diet of whey and bread. That cream of tartar in water gruel, taken for ſeveral days, will eaſe rheumatic pains conſiderably. The quantity the patient ſhould take, for a few nights at bed time, is a cup of wine whey, a dram of cream of tartar, and, *Buchan* ſays, if half a dram of gum guaiacum in powder is added, it will, as he has by experience found, be more efficacious. In this caſe the patient may take the doſe twice a day, and likewiſe a tea ſpoonful of the volatile tincture of gum guaiacum, at bed time, in wine whey.

Dr. *Alexander*, of Edinburgh, ſays, he has cured very obſtinate rheumatic pains, by rubbing the part affected with tincture of cantharides; when

when the common tincture did not ſucceed, he uſed it of a double or treble ſtrength.

Buxton and Matlock baths in Derbyſhire have often cured obſtinate rheumatiſms, and are always ſafe in or out of the fit. A table ſpoonful of the ſeed of white muſtard, taken two or three times a day, in a glaſs of water, or ſmall wine and water, generally relieves the patient. Bathing in the ſalt water or cold bath often cures the rheumatiſm, but more eſpecially the former. Exerciſe, as riding on horſeback, and wearing a flannel waiſtcoat next the ſkin, are recommended as preventatives, together with the uſe of the fleſh-bruſh.

SCURVY.

THE ſcurvy proceeds from a vitiated ſtate of the humours, occaſioned by cold moiſt air, want of exerciſe, or being kept long to a diet of ſmoke-dried or ſalt proviſions, or unwholſome food, or any diſeaſe which weakens the body, or for want of a proper digeſtion of food that is hard and of little nouriſhment.

CURE.

CHEARFULNESS and good humour have a great tendency to remove this diſeaſe. If the ſcurvy is occaſioned by eating of ſalt proviſions, which is too generally the caſe, the beſt medicines are all freſh vegetables, as oranges, apples, lemons, limes, tamarinds, ſcurvy graſs, water creſſes, brook lime, &c. &c.

New

New bread, fresh beer, or cyder, pot herbs, and milk diet, seldom fail to remove a scurvy of this kind. But when these things cannot be obtained, as happens in long voyages at sea, the patient's food and drink in this case should be sharpened with cream of tartar, elixir of vitriol, vinegar, or the spirit of sea water, &c.

All kinds of sallad are good in scurvies; and likewise the decoction of the roots of water-dock, which is made by boiling a pound of the root, fresh taken from the ground, in three quarts of water, till about one third of the water is consumed. The dose is from half a pint to a pint a day, according to the strength of the constitution, and as the stomach will bear it. This must be used for a length of time, and will perfect the cure.

LEPROSY.

THIS disease is almost abrogated out of this country, which used formerly to affect the inhabitants very much, from eating salt provisions without vegetables. The use of tea is allowed on all hands to be a great preventative of the scurvy as well as the leprosy. For the cure of this is recommended the same diet and medicine as in the scurvy.

KING'S EVIL, *or, the* SCROPHULA.

BATHING in the sea, and drinking the salt waters, so as to keep the body lax, has more than once cured the king's evil, after different medi-

cines have failed. The cold bath may be uſed in ſummer, by thoſe diſtant from the ſea, and the Peruvian bark in winter. A dram of the bark in powder may be given in a glaſs of red wine, four or five times a day, to a grown perſon. Children and others, that cannot take it in ſubſtance, may uſe the following:

Boil an ounce of Peruvian bark, and a dram of winter bark, both powdered, in a quart of water to a pint; towards the end half an ounce of ſliced liquorice root, and a handful of raiſins may be added. The liquor muſt be ſtrained, and two, three, or four table ſpoonfuls, according to the age of the patient, given three times a day.

Hemlock may ſometimes be uſed, in old inveterate caſes, with ſucceſs. Before the tumour breaks nothing ſhould be applied except flannel to keep it warm; afterwards it ſhould be dreſſed with ſome digeſtive ointment, ſuch as yellow-baſilicon, mixed with about a ſixth or eighth part of it's weight of red precipitate of mercury, twice a day; more precipitate may be uſed if neceſſary.

ITCH.

THE beſt medicine for curing the itch is made of the flour of ſulphur two ounces, crude ſal ammoniac, finely powdered, two drams, hog's lard or butter four ounces. About the bulk of a nutmeg of this ointment muſt be uſed by rubbing upon the extremities, at bed time, twice or thrice a week.

If

If the patient be of a full habit he ſhould bleed, or take a purge or two, before he uſes the ointment; and, during the uſe of it, it will be proper to take, every night and morning, as much of the flour of brimſtone and cream of tartar, in a little treacle or new milk, as will keep the body open.

ASTHMA.

A DISEASE of the lungs that ſeldom or ever admits of a cure, moſt ſubject to old people on the verge of life. Bleeding, except in extreme weakneſs or old age, is highly proper. The patient muſt drink freely of warm diluting liquors, and may take a tea ſpoonful of the tincture of caſtor and ſaffron mixed together, in a cup of valerian tea, two or three times a day.

In the moiſt aſthma a common ſpoonful of the ſyrup or oxymel of ſquills, mixed with an equal quantity of cinnamon water, may be taken three or four times a day; and four or five pills, made of equal parts of aſafœtida and gum ammoniac, at bed time. In every ſpecies of aſthma, ſetons and iſſues, ſays *Buchan*, have a good effect; they may be ſet in the back or ſide, and ſhould never be allowed to dry up.

APOPLEXY.

IN the apoplexy, if the patient does not immediately die, he ſhould be placed in a proper poſture, and bled freely in the arm or neck, and, if

occaſion requires, repeated in two or three hours. A clyſter ſhould be adminiſtered, with plenty of ſweet oil, or freſh butter, and a large ſpoonful of common ſalt in it, every two hours; bliſtering plaiſters applied betwixt the ſhoulders, and to the calves of the legs. When the ſymptoms are abated, he ſhould drink plentifully of diluting opening liquor, as a decoction of tamarinds and liquorice, cream of tartar, and whey; or take cooling purges, as Glauber's ſalts, or manna diſſolved in an infuſion of ſenna, or the like.

Perſons ſubject to apoplectic fits ought never to go to bed with full ſtomachs, to lie low with their heads, or to wear any thing tight about their necks.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

EXERCISE in all diſorders of the nerves is ſuperior to all medicines, and of all exerciſes riding on horſeback is eſteemed the beſt; next to riding on horſeback, long ſea voyages are recommended. Notwithſtanding that nervous diſeaſes are ſeldom radically cured, yet the ſymptoms are to be alleviated by proper medicines.

Few things tend more to ſtrengthen the nervous ſyſtem than cold bathing, which, if perſiſted in, will produce ſalutary effects. Opiates ſhould be very ſparingly and cautiouſly uſed, though extolled by many in theſe maladies, leſt habit render them abſolutely neceſſary.

The following infuſion of Peruvian bark, as well as other bitters, may be uſed with advantage:

Take

Take of Peruvian bark an ounce, gentian root, orange peel, and coriander ſeed, of each half an ounce; let theſe be all bruiſed in a mortar, and infuſed in a bottle of brandy for five or ſix days. A table ſpoonful of the liquor, ſtrained, may be taken in half a glaſs of water, an hour before breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper. But the greateſt good will accrue to the patient from a ſtrict obſervance of air, exerciſe, diet, and amuſements.

MELANCHOLY.

ATTENTION in this diſeaſe particularly muſt be paid to keep the patient's mind as tranquil as poſſible, which being diſturbed is generally the cauſe of the malady.

Dr. *Locker* thinks vinegar the beſt medicine that can be given in this diſeaſe. Ten or twelve grains of camphire may be rubbed in a mortar, with half a dram of nitre, and taken twice a day. Alſo a ſcruple, or twenty-five grains, of muſk may be made into a bolus with a little honey, and taken two or three times a day inſtead of the camphire, if it does not agree with the ſtomach.

Buchan recommends iſſues, ſetons, and warm bathing to patients averſe to medicines. Iſſues may be placed in any part of the body, but the nearer the ſpine the better; which are to be kept open the better to diſcharge themſelves. The moſt proper place for the ſeton is between the ſhoulder-blades, placed upwards and downwards, or in the direction of the ſpine.

Palsy.

A PALSY is more or leſs dangerous according to the importance of the part affected, and is occaſioned by various cauſes, ſuch as drunkenneſs, wounds of the brain, cold air, drinking much tea, or coffee, &c.

Exerciſe is very beneficial in this diſeaſe. If the patient is young and of a full habit, he ſhould be bled, bliſtered, and have his body kept open by clyſters or purgatives. If old and debilitated, the reverſe. The diet muſt be warm, conſiſting chiefly of ſpicy and aromatic vegetables, ſuch as horſe-radiſh, muſtard, &c. And the drink good wine, muſtard whey, or brandy and water.

Electricity is the beſt external application. Vomits are beneficial. The wild valerian root is a very proper medicine, taken in an infuſion of ſage leaves, or half a dram of it in powder, taken in a glaſs of wine three times a day. A table ſpoonful of muſtard ſeed taken frequently, generally gives relief in this diſeaſe. Warm flannel ſhould be wore next the ſkin, and, if poſſible, the patient ſhould go into a warmer climate, the better to effect the cure.

Falling-Sickness.

WHEN the epileptic patient has this diſeaſe hereditary, or it proceeds from a wrong formation of the brain, a cure is not to be expected. If from debility, ſuch medicines as brace the nerves may be uſed, as the Peruvian bark and ſteel, or the

the *anti-eleptic* electuaries recommended by *Fuller* and *Mead.*

Colebatch ſays, the miſletoe cures the epilepſy. The doſe for an adult is half a dram of the powder, four times a day, drinking after it a draught of a ſtrong infuſion of the ſame plant.

Ten or twelve grains of muſk, with the ſame quantity of factitious cinnabar, made into a bolus, and taken night and morning, *Buchan* ſays, has ſometimes been found to ſucceed in the epilepſy.

Chalybeate waters, and the cold bath, are of ſingular ſervice in this diſeaſe.

Convulsion Fits proceed from the ſame cauſes, and are to be treated in the ſame manner as the epilepſy.

St. Vitus's Dance may be cured by bleeding and purging, and uſing the Peruvian bark, ſnake root, &c.

Hiccup.

WHEN it proceeds from hard digeſtion, a glaſs of wine or brandy generally removes it; if from poiſon, plenty of milk and oil muſt be drank; if the hiccup proceeds from a foul ſtomach, a gentle vomit or purge, if the patient can bear it, will be of ſervice. If it proves obſtinate, the ſtomach plaiſter, or a cataplaſm of the Venice treacle of the London and Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, applied to the ſtomach, ſometimes proves beneficial.

Buchan ſays, nothing gives the patient ſo much eaſe as briſk ſmall beer.

CRAMP *of the* STOMACH.

SOMETIMES very dangerous, and ought to have immediate aſſiſtance. Warm water, or weak camomile tea, may be taken to cleanſe the ſtomach, if the patient has any inclination to vomit. If coſtive, ſixty or ſeventy drops of liquid laudanum may be given in a clyſter of warm water. If the cramp in the ſtomach is very violent, and owing to the gout, ſpirits and warm cordials may be uſed, and bliſtering plaiſters applied to the ancles.

The anodyne balſam may be rubbed upon the place affected, and an anti-hyſteric plaiſter worn thereon, after the cramp is gone, in order to prevent it's return.

The NIGHT-MARE.

Dr. *WHYTT* recommends a glaſs of brandy, after eating a plentiful ſupper, as a preventative of the night-mare.

Buchan ſays, a glaſs of peppermint-water will often promote digeſtion, (the want of which generally cauſes it) as much as brandy, and is much ſafer. Young people ſhould purge, and uſe ſpare diet, eſpecially juſt before going to bed.

SWOONINGS.

PEOPLE who are ſubject to ſwoonings, or fainting fits, ſhould be careful, after being ex-

poſed

poſed to the cold, of coming too ſuddenly to a fire. When the fit proceeds from loſs of blood, exhauſtion, or long faſting, which is often the caſe, the patient muſt be ſupported with cordials and ſpirituous liquors in ſmall quantities; nouriſhing broths, and things of a light nature, ſhould be given when out of the fit. All that can be done in it, is to apply a bottle of Hungary water, *eau de luce*, or hartſhorn, to the noſe, rub the temples with warm brandy, or to lay a compreſs dipped in it to the pit of the ſtomach.

It is dangerous to bleed weak, delicate, or nervous patients afflicted with fainting fits, however ſalutary it may prove to ſtrong perſons of full habit.

FLATULENCIES, *or* WIND.

THERE are many medicines very efficacious for expelling the wind, among which the moſt celebrated are juniper berries, the roots of ginger and zedoany, the ſeeds of carraway, coriander, and aniſe, gum aſafœtida, and opium; the warm waters, tinctures, and ſpirits, are not only preferable to malt liquors, but in moſt caſes to wine.

LOW SPIRITS.

PERSONS afflicted with lowneſs of ſpirits ſhould avoid all exceſſes, eſpecially of ſtrong liquors and venery. The moderate uſe of wine and other ſtrong liquors is by no means hurtful, if they are not taken ſo as to weaken the ſtomach,

or depreſs the ſpirits. Agreeable company, travelling, and different amuſements, are the beſt remedies in theſe caſes, and to be prefered to hard drinking, which the unfortunate and melancholy too often fly to for relief, by which means they ſeldom fail to precipitate their deſtruction.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

DURING the fit the beſt courſe to be taken is, to rouſe the patient by ſtrong ſmells, as aſafœtida, ſpirits of hartſhorn, or burnt feathers held to the noſe. Bleeding is recommended if the patient is of a ſtrong plethoric habit, and where the pulſe is full, but is not ſafe to be practiſed on weak and delicate conſtitutions.

Hot bricks may be applied to the feet, legs, and arms, and the belly may be ſtrongly rubbed with a warm cloth. But the beſt application is, when the fit precedes the flow of the menſes, to put the feet and legs into warm water. If coſtive, a laxative clyſter with aſafœtida; and, as ſoon as the patient can ſwallow, ſome cordial juleps, or two table ſpoonfuls of a ſolution of aſafœtida, may be given.

Dr. *Whytt* recommends the anti-hyſteric plaiſter to be applied to the abdomen, and caſtor and opium joined, to remove the head-ach and procure ſleep.

CRAMPS are often cured by compreſſion. A roll of brimſtone held in the hand has frequently been tryed, and often cured it. The Peruvian

bark

bark has ſometimes cured periodical convulſions when other medicines have been leſs ſucceſsful.

Hypochondriac Affections.

THE patient ſhould not faſt too long, a chearful glaſs may have good effect in this diſeaſe, but all manner of exceſs is hurtful. Exerciſe, long voyages, the fleſh bruſh, or coarſe cloth, may be uſed, all of which have frequently proved more efficacious than any medicines. However, the Peruvian bark, and other bitters, the elixir of vitriol, the preparations of ſteel, &c. may be taken with ſafety, and produce ſalutary effects.

Menstrual Discharge.

THE menſes generally begin to flow about the time the female attains her fifteenth year, and leave off when ſhe is about fifty, both of which are the moſt critical times in her life, as the whole body, about the firſt appearance of the diſcharge, undergoes a very conſiderable change, generally for the better, but ſometimes for the worſe. The health and future happineſs of the female depend upon the care ſhe now takes of herſelf.

Unwholeſome food, want of exerciſe, and freſh air are productive of bad conſequences; Parents therefore ſhould take care that their daughters do not give way to eating traſh, or living lazy and inactive lives, from whence enſue indigeſtions and want of appetite, and by theſe means are eat up

with the green ſickneſs, and other diſeaſes of this nature.

After the menſes have once began to take the courſe ordained by nature, the greateſt care ought to be taken to avoid obſtructing them. Every thing ſour or cold to the ſtomach, ſuch as drinking butter-milk, eating fruit, and the like, muſt be avoided; cold is extremely hurtful at this particular period. The mind ſhould be kept tranquil, and the paſſions in ſubjection, the violence of which too often occaſion obſtructions of the menſtrual flux, which prove abſolutely incurable.

From whatever cauſe the obſtruction proceeds, except pregnancy, means are to be taken to reſtore it. Exerciſe, free and open air, and wholeſome diet, company and amuſements, but if all theſe fail, medicines are neceſſary. If the obſtructions proceed from a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, filings of iron may be infuſed in ale or wine, two or three ounces to a quart; after ſtanding two or three weeks it may be filtered, and about half a wine glaſs taken twice a day; or prepared ſteel, half a dram in a doſe, mixed with a little honey or treacle, three or four times a day. The bark and other bitters may be taken, as moſt agreeable to the patient.

If the menſtrual diſcharge be too great, it is to be ſtopped by the following aſtringents: Japan earth, allum, Peruvian bark, &c. Two drams of allum and one of Japan earth, pounded together, and divided into eight or nine doſes, one of which may be taken three times a day; or ten drops of laudanum, in a table ſpoonful of tinc-

ture

ture of roſes, may be uſed in the former's ſtead, two or three times a day. If theſe fail, half a dram of Peruvian bark in powder, with ten drops of the elixir of vitriol, may be taken in a glaſs of red wine four times a day.

PREGNANCY.

THOUGH this is not a diſeaſe, yet it is frequently attended with various complaints that ſometimes call for the aid of medicines. There are not any fatal diſeaſes attendant on pregnancy, except the danger of abortion. The common cauſes of which are, the death of the child, great evacuations, relaxation or weakneſs of the mother, reaching too high, heaving great weights, violent exerciſe, falls, bruiſes, &c.

To prevent abortion, women of a relaxed habit ſhould uſe ſolid food, and keep the mind as eaſy and chearful as poſſible. Should there be ſigns thereof, her food ſhould conſiſt of broths, jellies, gruels, and the like, which are to be taken cold; and ſhe ſhould be bled if able to bear it, and drink barley water, ſharpened with juice of lemon; or every five or ſix hours ſhe may take half a dram of powdered nitre in a cup of water gruel. If ſhe has a violent looſeneſs on her, ſhe may drink the prepared decoction of calcined hartſhorn. If violent vomiting, frequently ſhould be taken two table ſpoonfuls of the ſaline mixture. Opiates in general may be ſaid to be of ſervice, but ought always to be given with caution.

CHILD-BIRTH.

WHEN the woman is in labour nothing of a heating nature ſhould be given her, ſuch as hot and ſtrong liquors, which too frequently is the caſe, to the great danger both of mother and child, by cauſing inflammations in the womb, an increaſe of the fever produced thereby, and a retardment of the labour; beſide, hot and ſtrong liquors are apt to occaſion violent and mortal hæmorrhages, or diſpoſe her to eruptive and other fevers.

The woman, after delivery, ſhould be kept eaſy and quiet, her diet ſhould conſiſt of panado or caudle, light and thin gruel, &c. and her drink weak and diluting, yet nouriſhing and comfortable at the ſame time. If the after pains be violent, ſhe ſhould drink plentifully of warm diluting water gruel, or tea with a little ſaffron in it; and to take ſmall broths with carraway ſeeds or a bit of orange-peel in them. If reſtleſs a ſpoonful of the ſyrup of poppies may be mixed with a cup of her drink. If feveriſh, the following powder may be given every ſix or ſeven hours: Crab's claws prepared half an ounce, purified nitre two drams, ſaffron powdered half a dram; rub them together in a mortar, and divide the whole into eight or nine doſes.

If after delivery the flooding ſhould be exceſſive, *Buchan* ſays, the following mixture has produced good effects: Take of penny-royal water, ſimple cinnamon water, and ſyrup of poppies, of each two ounces, acid elixir of vitriol a dram;

mix

mix and take two table ſpoonfuls every two hours, or oftener, if neceſſary.

To prevent the milk fever nothing is more efficacious than putting the child early to ſuck the breaſt, or to get them frequently drawn by the nurſe, at leaſt for the firſt month, if ſhe does not intend to ſuckle it herſelf.

When inflammations happen to the breaſt, a poultice of bread and milk, ſoftened with oil, ſhould be applied, and renewed twice a day, till the tumour be diſcuſſed, or brought to ſuppuration; the latter of which is ſeldom attended with any danger, and has often the moſt ſalutary effects. When the nipples are chapt, a little oil and bee's wax, mixed and laid to them, will generally effect a cure; if obſtinate, a cooling purge will remove it.

BARRENNESS.

THIS diſeaſe, in women, generally proceeds from an obſtruction or irregularity of the menſes, and ſometimes is occaſioned by high living, relaxation, &c.

To remove barrenneſs, *Buchan* recommends the following courſe: Firſt, ſufficient exerciſe in the open air, a diet conſiſting chiefly of milk and vegetables *; ſecondly, the uſe of aſtringent medicines,

* Dr. *Cheyne* avers, that want of children is oftener the fault of the male than of the female, and ſtrongly recommends a milk and vegetable diet to the former as well as the latter; adding, that his friend Dr. *Taylor*, whom he calls the milk doctor,

dicines, as ſteel, allum, dragon's blood, elixir of vitriol, the Peruvian bark, &c. and, laſtly, above all, the cold bath.

Barrenneſs is often the conſequence of grief, fear, anxiety, or any of the paſſions which tend to obſtruct the menſtrual flux. When barrenneſs is ſuſpected, to proceed from affections of the mind, the perſon ought to be kept as eaſy and chearful as poſſible; all diſagreeable objects are to be avoided, and every method taken to amuſe and entertain the fancy.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

THE moſt general diſeaſes that belong to infants are the following, of which we ſhall ſpeak according to their order, viz. the Meconium, the Thruſh, the Acidities, Galling and Excoriation, Stoppage of the Noſe, Vomiting, Looſeneſs, Eruptions, the Croup, Teething, Rickets, Convulſions, and Water in the Head. And firſt, with reſpect to

The MECONIUM.

THE matter contained in the ſtomach and bowels is generally paſſed after the birth by the

doctor, of Croydon, had brought ſundry opulent families in his neighbourhood, who had continued ſome years after marriage without progeny, to have ſeveral fine children, by keeping both parents, for a conſiderable time, to a milk and vegetable diet.

mere effect of nature. If not, a little manna, or a few grains of magnesia alba, may be mixed in the child's food, and given till it has the desired effect. Or a common spoonful of whey sweetened with honey may be given.

The best medicine for expelling the meconium is the mother's milk, which at first is always of a purgative quality. Infants ought never to have (as too often is the case) daubs of oil, syrups, and other indigestible stuff, crammed down their throats; for if children were permitted to suck as soon as they shew inclination, there would be no occasion for medicines to discharge the meconium.

The APHTHÆ, *or* THRUSH.

THE aphthæ are little whitish ulcers that affect the mouth, tongue, throat, and sometimes stomach of the infant. The medicines proper to be given are vomits, such as five grains of rhubarb, and half a dram of magnesia alba, may be rubbed together, and divided into six doses, and given the child in it's food, every four or five hours, till it operates.

Buchan recommends the following mixture to rub the child's mouth with: take an ounce of fine honey, a dram of borax, half a dram of burnt allum, two drams of rose water mixed together, and rub the mouth; which may be applied with the finger, or by means of a bit of soft rag tied to the end of a probe.

ACIDITIES.

WHEN green ſtools, gripes, purgings, ſour ſmells, &c. ſhew that the bowels abound with acidities, the child ſhould have a little ſmall broth with white bread in it, and exerciſe to promote digeſtion. Magneſia alba is the beſt medicine that can be uſed, and may be given in the following manner: Two drams of magneſia alba, half a dram of the fine powder of rhubarb, common water and pepper mint water of each two ounces, and as much ſyrup of ſugar as will make it agreeable; ſhake the bottle, and give a table ſpoonful three or four times a day. A little pepper mint water will ſometimes be of more ſervice, in removing the gripes in infants, (than brandy and other inflammatory liquors) diluted and ſweetened with ſugar, which is frequently given till the child is eaſier.

GALLING *and* EXCORIATION

ARE generally owing to the want of cleanlineſs in the mother or nurſe that has the care of young children, and affect the groin, under the arms, the neck, and behind the ears.

The beſt application for this purpoſe is to diſſolve ſome fuller's earth in a ſufficient quantity of hot water; let it ſtand till quite cold, and then rub it on the parts affected once or twice a day. Spring water, in which a little white vitriol has been diſſolved, may be uſed in waſhing the child two or three times a day, which will dry and heal them very powerfully.

STOPPAGE

STOPPAGE *of the* NOSE.

WEDELIUS ſays, if two grains of white vitriol, and the ſame quantity of elaterium, be diſſolved in half an ounce of marjoram water, and applied to the noſe with a linen rag, that it will bring away the mucus without ſneezing. Sweet oil, a little butter or greaſe will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, reſolve the filth, and render the breathing more free.

VOMITING.

WHEN occaſioned by giving the child too much food, it ought to be promoted, as the cure depends upon cleaning the ſtomach. A few grains of ipecacuanha in the child's warm food, or drinking freely of warm water, will preſently relieve it.

In obſtinate vomitings, internal medicines may be aſſiſted by aromatic fomentations made with wine, and applied to the pit of the ſtomach. Peruvian bark, infuſed with a little rhubarb and orange-peel, and the ſaline draughts, with a few drops of liquid laudanum, may be given very ſafely whenever vomiting proceeds from an increaſed degree of ſenſibility.

LOOSENESS.

THE beſt method of treating a looſeneſs is, not by immediately ſtopping it, but on the contrary giving a gentle vomit of ipecacuanha, and afterwards a ſmall doſe of rhubarb frequently, or

rather magneſia alba, which is laxative, and operates without exciting the gripes.

Should any gripings remain after the ſtomach and bowels have been cleanſed, a tea ſpoonful of the ſyrup of poppies may be given in a little ſimple cinnamon water, three or four times a day, till the ſymptoms ceaſe.

ERUPTIONS.

ERUPTIONS of children are generally originated from not being kept clean, and giving them improper food, which cauſe breakings out, the ſcab, itch, &c. In cutaneous eruptions no medicine is more ſafe than ſulphur in drying them up, if ſparingly uſed. A little of the flour of ſulphur may be mixed with oil, hog's lard, or butter clarified, and the parts affected gently rubbed therewith. The ſcabbed head is not only difficult to cure, but dangerous, if permitted to gain a footing before applications of a drying medicine is uſed, which too generally endangers the patient's life. To effect a cure, the head ſhould be ſhaved, and kept clean from filth and naſtineſs, at leaſt twice in three weeks, and well waſhed with ſoap ſuds or lime water. If this method fails, through the obſtinacy of the diſeaſe, a black pitch plaiſter muſt be applied in order to eradicate the roots of the hair; if there ſhould be proud fleſh it ſhould be touched with a bit of blue vitriol, and the patient kept to a light regular diet, free from cold, and the body gently open.

CHILBLAINS

CHILBLAINS are in no respect of a dangerous tendency, and may be cured by rubbing a little brandy, mustard, or something else of a warming nature on them. Purging is necessary, according to the constitution of the patient. If they break out into sores, Turner's cerate, tutty, the plaister of cerus, or other drying ointments, may be used to effect a cure, which is easily compleated.

The RISING *of the* LIGHTS.

WHEN the child is seized with this disorder, it's feet should be immediately put into warm water, be bled, and have a clyster given as soon as possible, and be made to breathe over the steam of warm water and vinegar. If the symptoms do not abate, a blister should be put upon the back, or round the neck, and the child should take a table spoonful of the following julep frequently: three ounces of penny-royal water, one ounce of the syrup of althea, and one ounce of balsamic syrup mixed together.

Asafœtida may be given with effect, either in a clyster, or by the mouth. If the stomach will bear it, two drams of asafœtida dissolved in an ounce of Mindereus's spirit, and three ounces of penny-royal water; a table spoonful may be given every hour, or oftener if occasion requires. The clyster to be administered in the place of the mixture, every six or eight hours, till the disease is removed, and may be composed of two drams of asafœtida dissolved in a common clyster, which has had wonderful effects in this disorder.

Buchan

Buchan ſays, he has known a Burgundy pitch plaiſter, worn continually betwixt the ſhoulders for ſeveral years, have a very happy effect in preventing the return of this dreadful diſorder.

Cutting *the* Teeth.

IT is an obſervation of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, that a tenth part of infants die in teething. This diſorder is to be treated in all reſpects as an inflammatory diſeaſe; the body muſt be kept open by emollient clyſters, or gentle purgatives, ſuch as manna, magneſia alba, rhubarb, ſenna, &c. The food light, and given in ſmall quantities; the drink plentiful and diluting, as the weak infuſions of balm, or of the lime tree flowers, to which a third or fourth part of milk may be added.

Harris obſerves, that when an inflammation appears, the phyſician will labour in vain, if the cure is not begun with applying a leech under each ear. If convulſion fits, a bliſtering plaiſter may be applied on the back, or behind the ears.

Sydenham ſays, that in fevers occaſioned by teething, he never found any remedy ſo effectual as two or three drops of ſpirits of hartſhorn, in a ſpoonful of ſimple water, or other convenient vehicle, given every four hours; the number of doſes may be four, five, or ſix.

A little honey may be rubbed on the gums with a finger, which will eaſe the pain, and repeated four or five times a day; ſtick liquorice, cruſts of bread, may be given the child to chew, which will aſſiſt in bringing forth the teeth.

Lancing

Lancing the gums is of little ufe, and an operation attended with danger. In obftinate cafes however, a thin fix-pence, or the like, may be ufed with fafety in cutting the gums, to produce the teeth.

Rickets.

BAD nurfing, in general, is the caufe of this difeafe, and oftentimes is to be cured by the nurfe before the phyfician. However, in children of a grofs habit of body, gentle vomits, and purges of rhubarb, frequently repeated, may be of fervice. The limbs fhould be rubbed frequently with a warm hand, and the child kept as chearful as poffible.

The beft bread that can be given children inclined to be rickety is bifcuit; and pigeons, pullets, veal, rabbits, or mutton, roafted or minced, the moft proper flefh to be eat. If the infant be too young for flefh meats, rice, millet, or pearl barley, boiled with raifins, and a little wine and fpice added, will be the beft diet. Claret is the beft drink for they that can afford it, others may fubftitute for it now and then a wine glafs of mild ale.

The cold bath, efpecially in the warm feafon, is very proper, if ufed with prudence, fome children not being able to bear it; and the morning the beft time of dipping, after which they fhould be well rubbed with a dry cloth. But if weakened by bathing, it muft be left of altogether.

An

An infusion of the Peruvian bark in wine or ale is of great use, could children be brought to take it, which is seldom the case. Sometimes issues have been found beneficial, particularly in children abounding with gross humours. In short, good wholesome nourishing diet, suited to the age and strength of the patient, open dry air, and sufficient exercise, are the most effectual remedies, as well as preventatives for the rickets.

CONVULSIONS.

BUCHAN says, though more children are said to die of convulsions than any other disease, yet they are, for the most part, only symptoms of some other malady.

When convulsions proceed from the acidities of the stomach, if the child be costive a clyster should be administered, and afterwards a gentle vomit, which may be repeated as occasion requires; the body being kept open by gentle and frequent doses of magnesia alba, or small doses of rhubarb mixed with crab's claws. If the fits arise from cutting the teeth, beside keeping the body gently open, blistering will be necessary, and a few drops of asafœtida, soot, or castor, may be mixed in a cup of white wine whey, and given occasionally.

The convulsions which generally precede the small pox, &c. go off on these making their appearance, and the greatest danger arises from the fears of those intrusted with the care of the patient. A mild clyster, and bathing the feet in these cases, is all that is required. Convulsions,

too

too frequently proceed from preſſure of the body, occaſioned by ſtrait cloaths, in which the infant is ſkewered up; the only remedy is the removal of the cauſe, and even that will not always effect a cure, therefore nurſes ſhould be careful in this reſpect, and not gird their children about ſo much, as many lives have been loſt thereby.

WATER *in the* HEAD.

IT is ſuppoſed that no medicine ever was or can be found ſufficient to carry off a dropſy of the brain. Thoſe generally uſed are purges of rhubarb, or jalap, with calomel, and bliſtering plaiſters applied to the back part of the head and neck.

Buchan ſays, diuretics are recommended in the common dropſy. A diſcharge from the noſe, he adds, ought likewiſe to be promoted, by cauſing the patient to ſnuff the powder of aſarum, white hellebore, or the like.

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

BUCHAN ſays, fevers are not only the moſt frequent of all diſeaſes, but they are likewiſe the moſt complex. In the moſt ſimple ſpecies of a fever there is always a combination of ſeveral different ſymptoms. Fevers are divided into continual, remitting, intermitting, and ſuch as are attended with cutaneous eruptions, or topical inflammation, as the ſmall pox, eryſipelas, &c.

The continual fever never leaves the patient during the diſeaſe, or ſhews increaſe or abatement of ſymptoms.

A remitting fever has frequent increaſes and decreaſes, but never wholly leaves the patient during the diſeaſe, differing from the continual fever only in a degree.

Intermitting fevers, or agues, are thoſe which, during the time the patient is ill, have evident intervals or remiſſions of the ſymptoms.

INTERMITTING FEVERS *and* AGUES

GENERALLY begin with a pain in the head and loins, coldneſs of the extremities, ſickneſs and vomiting, and a ſucceſſion of ſhivering and violent ſhakings. While the fit continues the patient ſhould drink plentifully of water gruel, orange whey, or weak camomile tea; or if low ſpirited, as is generally the caſe, ſmall wine whey, ſharpened with the juice of lemon.

Buchan ſays, that twenty or twenty-five drops of laudanum put into the patient's drink, and given about half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit, promotes the ſweat, ſhortens the fit, relieves the head, and tends greatly to remove the diſeaſe.

Smart purges may be uſed, which have frequently cured the ague, but vomits are premiſed to be more efficacious in this diſeaſe. If the patient cannot take vomits with eaſe and ſafety, the bowels ſhould be cleanſed by a doſe or two of rhubarb, jalap, or Glauber's ſalts. After proper evacuations,

evacuations, the Peruvian bark may be adminiſtered in the method moſt agreeable to the patient. The powdered bark ſeems the beſt calculated to anſwer the end propoſed of irradicating the diſeaſe. Two ounces finely powdered may be divided into twenty-four doſes, and taken in a glaſs of red wine, water gruel, camomile tea, &c.

Wine whey is a very proper drink for children afflicted with the ague; into half a pint of which may be put a tea ſpoonful of the ſpirit of hartſhorn. Dr. *Lind* recommends for an adult, half an ounce of the extract of bark diſſolved in four ounces of water, with half an ounce of ſweet oil, and ſix or eight drops of laudanum, to be repeated every fourth hour, or oftener, as occaſion may require. For children, the quantity of the extract of laudanum muſt be proportionably leſſened.

The Slow, *or* Nervous Fever.

IN this fever the patient ought to be ſupported by nouriſhing diet, and generous cordials, as well to keep up the ſpirits as to ſtrengthen the body; therefore wine ſhould be mixed with his gruel, panado, or whatever food he takes. Small negus, ſharpened with orange or lemon, or ſtrong wine whey is proper drink. Muſtard whey, with wine proportionate, is an excellent medicine in this caſe. The following is the recipe for making muſtard whey: Take milk and water, of each a pint, bruiſed muſtard ſeeds an ounce and an half, boil them together till the curd is perfectly ſeparated, then ſtrain the whey through a cloth.

A tea cupful may be taken four or five times a day.

Sometimes it will be neceſſary to give a vomit, which may be compoſed of fifteen or twenty grains of ipecacuanha, in fine powder, and taken in any liquid the moſt agreeable to the patient. But in caſe the ſtomach will not take it, a ſmall doſe of Turkey rhubarb, or an infuſion of ſenna and manna, may be ſubſtituted in it's place.

If the fever ſhould be intermitting, the following may be given with ſucceſs: Take an ounce of Peruvian bark, half an ounce of orange-peel, two drams of Virginian ſnake root, and one dram of ſaffron, all well powdered, and infuſed in a pint of the beſt brandy, for three or four days. After the liquor is ſtrained off, two tea ſpoonfuls of it may be given in a glaſs of wine or negus, three or four times a day.

The SPOTTED FEVER.

THE ſpotted, malignant, or putrid fever is occaſioned by foul air, and generally breaks out in jails, hoſpitals, and other places where people are confined in numbers; want of cleanlineſs, tainted air, and ſtagnate foul water, generally occaſion putrid fevers, which are highly infectious, and are therefore often communicated by contagion.

Nervous and inflammatory fevers may be converted into putrid and malignant ones by improper medicines, or too hot a regimen. Camomile tea, if it agrees with the ſtomach, is a very proper drink

drink in this diſeaſe, a cupful of which may be ſharpened with ten or fifteen drops of the elixir of vitriol. The food ſhould be light, as groat gruel, &c. to which may be added a little wine to raiſe the ſpirits, as occaſion requires.

Ripe fruits, roaſted, boiled, or raw, may be eaten in moderation. If delirious, the hands and feet ſhould be often fomented with ſtrong infuſions of camomile flowers.

Buchan ſays, where cordials are neceſſary, none are preferable to good wine, and therefore recommends it both as the ſafeſt and beſt. Wine with acids, and antiſceptics, are the only things to be relied on in the cure of malignant fevers.

The REMITTING FEVER.

NO age, ſex, or conſtitution is exempted from the attack of this fever; but it chiefly ſeizes perſons of a relaxed habit, who live in low dirty habitations, breathe an impure ſtagnated air, take little exerciſe, and uſe unwholeſome diet. The food and drink muſt be ſuch as before recommended, according to the ſtrength and ſpirits of the patient.

In order to cure this fever, it muſt be brought to a regular intermiſſion. If there be ſigns of inflammation bleeding will be neceſſary, otherwiſe not; vomiting, at proper intervals, is recommended, the vomit may be compoſed of twenty or thirty grains of ipecacuanha, or rather, one or two grains of tartar emetic, with five or ſix grains of ipecacuanha,

ipecacuanha, to be made into a draught and given occaſionally.

The body ſhould be kept open, either by clyſters or gentle laxatives, ſuch as ſenna, manna, ſmall doſes of the lenitive electuary, cream of tartar, ſtewed prunes, or the like. All ſtrong purgatives muſt be carefully avoided.

Smoaking tobacco is recommended as very beneficial, in marſhy countries, for the prevention of this, as well as intermitting fevers. Cleanlineſs, exerciſe, nouriſhing food, to keep the body warm, and free from damp evening dews and foggy air, are to be obſerved as preventatives of the remitting fever.

The SCARLET FEVER.

SYDENHAM ſays, children and young perſons are ſometimes ſeized, at the beginning of this diſeaſe, with a kind of ſtupor, and epileptic fits. In this caſe the feet and legs ſhould be bathed in warm water, a large bliſtering plaiſter applied to the neck, and a doſe of the ſyrup of poppies given every night till the patient recovers.

However ſlightly this fever by many is treated, ſometimes it is attended with fatal conſequences; when putrid and malignant ſymptoms appear, it ſhould be treated ſimilar to the ulcerated ſore throat, or putrid fever.

The BILIOUS FEVER.

IN Britain, ſays *Buchan*, the bilious fever generally makes it's appearance about the latter end of ſummer, and ceaſes towards the approach of winter. It is moſt frequent and fatal in warm countries, eſpecially where the ſoil is marſhy, and when great rains are ſucceeded by ſultry heats.

If there ſhould be an inflammation, or ſymptoms of it, at the beginning of this fever, it will be neceſſary to bleed, and the patient to obſerve a cool diluting regimen, ſuch as is recommended in the inflammatory fever. But ſhould the fever remit, or intermit, bleeding ſhould be avoided. In this caſe a vomit may be adminiſtered, and, if the body be bound, a gentle purge; after which the Peruvian bark will generally compleat a cure.

If this fever be attended with the nervous, malignant, or putrid ſymptoms, which is ſometimes the caſe, the patient ſhould be treated in the ſame manner as directed under theſe diſeaſes. When a cure is effected, care muſt be taken of a relapſe, eſpecially about the end of autumn; the Peruvian bark ſhould be taken in ſmall quantities for ſome time.

The SMALL-POX.

THE eruptions of the ſmall-pox are preceded by burning and ſhivering fits, wearineſs, pains in the head and loins, vomiting, loſs of appetite, and, in children, convulſion fits. A fever in this, as well as moſt other diſeaſes is attendant, and therefore

therefore a proper regimen ſhould be obſerved. The food light, the drink diluting liquors, ſuch as clear whey, balm tea, barley water, gruels, and the like. The patient ſhould ſit up as much as poſſible, and not be indulged in bed, with heaps of cloaths on him, a great fire in the room, and the windows ſhut, as too frequently at this time, as well as heretofore, has been the caſe, to the deſtruction of hundreds that have been killed through kindneſs. On the contrary, they ſhould be kept cool, and allowed to breathe the freſh and pure air, even from the beginning to the end of this diſeaſe, which is daily found efficacious; the change of linen is likewiſe ſalutary, and ſhould be obſerved, as nothing conduces more to the reſtoration of health, or preſervation thereof.

When the ſmall-pox are out, and at their full, the patient's food ſhould be, as I ſaid before, light, and of a cooling nature. Bread boiled with equal quantities of milk and water, apples roaſted, or boiled with milk, and ſweetened with ſugar, panado, &c. Butter milk, on the decline of the diſeaſe, may be given with ſafety, as it will be a means of cleanſing and keeping the body open.

The greateſt danger that attends this diſeaſe is the ſecondary fever, which comes about the time the ſmall-pox turn on the face. If the patient's pulſe be hard, quick, and ſtrong, with laborious breathing, intenſe heat, and other ſymptoms of an inflammation of the breaſt, he ſhould be bled, and the quantity of blood taken to be ſuited to the

the urgency of the caſe, age or ſtrength of the patient.

When the puſtules turn yellow, they ſhould be opened with a pair of ſciſſars, or the point of a needle, and the matter abſorbed with dry lint, which will in a great meaſure prevent the pitting in the face and body, ſo much to be dreaded. After the ſmall-pox are over, it is abſolutely neceſſary to purge the patient two or three times, notwithſtanding he has drank plentifully of butter-milk, and other things of an opening nature. Young children, under three or four years of age, may take an infuſion of ſenna and prunes, with a little rhubarb, ſweetened with coarſe ſugar, and given in ſmall quantities till it operates. For children, ſix or ſeven years of age, eight or ten grains of fine rhubarb in powder may be given over night, and the ſame quantity of jalap in powder the next morning, and ſo in proportion, to be increaſed according to the age and conſtitution of the patient, which may be worked off with water gruel, or thin freſh broth. If the ſmall-pox leaves a cough, or difficulty of breathing behind, a change of air, exerciſe, and aſſes milk, in a few weeks generally effect a cure.

INOCULATION.

BUCHAN ſays, the beſt time to inoculate children is from the age of three to five, and recommends a ſpare thin diet, of a cooling nature, with two or three mild purges, before the operation, as a preparative. And concludes by ob-

ſerving, that purging is not leſs neceſſary after the ſmall-pox by inoculation, than in the natural way, and ought by no means to be neglected.

Keeping the patient cool during the progreſs of the inoculated ſmall-pox, the body gently open, and the fever under, is the greateſt care to be obſerved by the practitioner, and preferable to any other preſcribed, as by theſe means the eruption is greatly leſſened, the puſtules fewer, and conſequently leſs dangerous; the number generally being dependant on the fever, and it's conſequences abated by the above regimen, as is ſufficiently teſtified by thouſands who have experienced the efficacy of inoculation.

The preſent method of inoculating is by making two or three ſlanting inciſions in the arm, ſo ſlight as ſcarcely to pierce through the ſkin, with a lancet wet with freſh matter taken from a ripe pock; afterwards the wounds are cloſed up, and left without any dreſſing.

The MEASLES.

MEASLES, as well as the ſmall-pox, generally begin with a fever, loſs of appetite, hot and cold fits alternately, and other ſymptoms, as a ſhort cough, heavineſs of the head and eyes, the latter of which ſometimes are inflamed, accompanied with ſcalding ſharp tears, and great acuteneſs of ſenſation, and the like.

The moſt favourable ſigns in the meaſles are a moiſt ſkin, a plentiful diſcharge of urine, and a moderate looſeneſs. On the contrary, a violent

looſeneſs,

looſeneſs, which ſometimes ſucceeds them, is of dangerous conſequences to the patient; alſo an inflammation of the lungs, which ſeizes him about the ninth day, is generally fatal; likewiſe when the meaſles fall in ſuddenly, turn of a pale colour; and purple or black ſpots appearing among them, are unfavourable ſymptoms.

The regimen to be obſerved in the meaſles is much the ſame as in the ſmall pox, the food and drink of a cool, light, and diluting nature, without acidity; the beſt liquors we can recommend are, balm tea, clarified whey, barley water, infuſions of the flowers of elder, or linſeed, decoctions of liquorice, with marſh-mallow roots or ſarſaparilla; a little honey may be added, or manna, as beſt ſuits the ſtomach, and given as occaſion requires.

If the fever runs high, bleeding is neceſſary, otherwiſe to be avoided. In difficulty of breathing, if the cough is troubleſome, and a great dryneſs of the throat, it will be of ſervice for the patient to hold his head over the ſteam of warm water, and draw the ſame into his lungs; or to take frequently a ſpoonful of the oil of ſweet almonds, with ſugar-candy diſſolved in it. Opiates ſhould not be uſed but in caſes of great neceſſity; in a violent looſeneſs, when the cough is very troubleſome, or extreme reſtleſſneſs; a tea ſpoonful of the ſyrup of poppies may be occaſionally given to children, according to age, conſtitution, or violence of ſymptoms. For adults a gentle doſe of rhubarb in the morning, with an opiate over

night, taken for two or three days, may check the looſeneſs; if not, bleeding will ſeldom fail to have that effect. When the meaſles are gone off, a doſe or two of phyſic ſhould be taken, as directed in the ſmall-pox.

Dr. *Home* ſays, he has communicated this diſeaſe by the blood, in the ſame manner as in the inoculation for the ſmall-pox, and with equal ſucceſs, and therefore ſtrongly recommends the practice, as the meaſles of late years have proved very fatal to hundreds, who through inoculation might have been ſaved.

PLEURISY.

THE Pleuriſy is occaſioned by different cauſes, and generally begins with a fever; the pain in general is moſt violent when the patient draws his breath. Bleeding in this diſeaſe is neceſſary, and a large quantity let at once; in the firſt ſtage of a pleuriſy, it is to be preferred to frequent ſmall bleedings, as it has a much better effect. An adult may loſe ten or twelve ounces of blood when firſt ſeized, a younger or more delicate conſtitution in proportion thereto.

If after the firſt bleeding the ſtitch continues, and is no ways abated, it will be neceſſary, in about ſixteen or eighteen hours, to let eight or nine ounces more, and ſo in ſmaller quantities, till the diſeaſe is removed. I have known a fomentation made of an handful of camomile, elder, and common mallows, boiled in a proper quantity of water, and flannel cloaths dipped therein,

afterwards

afterwards wrung out, and applied to the place affected as hot as the patient could bear it, to remove the pleurisy, and effect a cure even without bleeding. When bleeding and fomentations are not capable of eradicating the pleurisy, blistering plaisters are to be applied, which generally have a good tendency, and relieve the patient from the extremity he labours under.

The spitting or expectoration may be promoted by sharp oily medicines; for which purpose an ounce of the vinegar of squills may be added to six ounces of the pectoral decoction, and two table spoonfuls of it taken every two hours. When the pain and fever are gone, it will be requisite, as in the acute fever, to purge the patient gently, and prescribe the use of light diet, of easy digestion, and drink of whey, buttermilk, and the like, of a cleansing nature.

The Bastard Pleurisy.

THIS disease, which is called *spurious*, generally goes off by keeping warm for a few days, drinking plentifully of diluting liquors, and observing a proper regimen. This disease is more particularly known by a difficulty of lying on the affected side, which is not sensibly felt in the foregoing. If indeed (which is seldom the case) the disease is obstinate, bleeding, cupping, and scarifications of the parts affected, may be required to effect a cure, which is greatly assisted by cooling medicines, such as nitre and the like, taken in small quantities.

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The PARAPHRENITIS,

OR inflammation of the diaphragma, is much the ſame as the pleuriſy, and therefore I recommend the ſame regimen and medicines uſed therein, together with emollient clyſters, which are found very beneficial in this diſeaſe.

CONVULSION FITS.

INFANTS are moſt liable to convulſion fits, and frequently carried off in a few hours; theſe fits conſtitute the laſt ſcene of chronic diſorders. As many authentic accounts have been related of infants being reſtored to life, after ſeemingly dying in convulſions, by proper care and applications of different kinds being uſed, permit me to recite the following inſtance, mentioned by Dr. *Johnſon*, in his pamphlet *On the Practicability of recovering Perſons viſibly dead:*

"In the pariſh of St. Clements, at Colcheſter, a child of ſix months old, lying upon it's mother's lap, having had the breaſt, was ſeized with a ſtrong convulſion fit, which laſted ſo long, and ended with ſo entire a privation of motion in the body, lungs, and pulſe, that it was deemed abſolutely dead. It was accordingly ſtripped, laid out, the paſſing bell ordered to be tolled, and a coffin to be made; but a neighbouring gentlewoman, who uſed to admire the child, hearing of it's ſudden death, haſtened to the houſe, and, upon examining the child, found it not cold, it's joints limber, and fancied that a glaſs ſhe held to it's mouth and noſe was a little damped with the

the breath; upon which ſhe took the child upon her lap, ſat down before the fire, rubbed it, and kept it in gentle agitation. In a quarter of an hour ſhe felt the heart begin to beat faintly; ſhe then put a little of the mother's milk into it's mouth, continued to rub it's palms and ſoles, found the child begin to move, and the milk was ſwallowed; and in another quarter of an hour ſhe had the ſatisfaction of reſtoring to its diſconſolate mother the babe quite recovered, eager to lay hold of the breaſt, and able to ſuck again. The child throve, had no more fits, is grown up, and at preſent is alive."

The foregoing caſe is mentioned, in order to excite parents and nurſes to follow the ſame, or other methods of reſtoring to life perſons apparently dead, by adminiſtering ſuch means as are in their power, and perſevering therein; and, inſtead of laying the body of the ſuppoſed deceaſed immediately out, as too generally has been the caſe, to wrap it up warm, and carefully watch and attend it, until ſuch time as it is quite cold, or otherwiſe ſigns of returning life appear. The various accidents of drowning, ſtrangling, and apparent deaths, by blows, falls, hunger, cold, &c. as well as fainting and convulſion fits, furniſh opportunities of trying ſuch endeavours, and I hope ſufficient to call up the attention of the public, and to excite the humane and benevolent to exert their utmoſt efforts for the preſervation of their fellow creatures. A recent inſtance of humanity has been ſet on foot, which has been productive of ſalutary effects, even beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations, viz. *the Society for*

the Recovery of Perſons apparently dead by drowning; and from the inſtitution thereof, to the beginning of January, 1779, upwards of 300 have been ſaved from the grave, moſt of whom are now living, and in health, happily reſcued from death, to the great joy of their friends and families, as well as the community in general.

This benevolent inſtitution therefore muſt be acknowledged to be of the utmoſt utility to mankind in general, and their methods of treatment have not only been followed in theſe kingdoms, but alſo in many foreign countries, with ſingular ſucceſs. They have exerted every nerve in earneſtly recommending their deſign to the conſideration of every individual; their propoſals are diſtributed gratis to ſuch as ſend for them, and they hold out ample rewards to all thoſe who follow the directions therein contained: but as every family cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed to have theſe propoſals hanging up, I have availed myſelf of their valuable contents, and ſelected their inſtructions in as eaſy and intelligent a manner as poſſible, for my readers, in the following additional ſheets, which are ſubjoined to this new edition as an

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Comprehending ſeveral caſes, and further conſiderations on reſtoring perſons to life apparently dead by drowning, ſuffocation, &c. &c. with ſtrictures on the methods recommended by the Humane Society for that purpoſe.

To which are added, various receipts for the cure of the Hydrophobia, the bite of a mad dog, and the bite of other poiſonous animals, ſuch as the viper, adder, rattle-ſnake, &c. extracted from the very beſt authorities of the faculty.

Together with recipes, for ſimples, and ſuch other medicinal preparations, as ought to be kept in readineſs to cure or prevent the different diſorders treated on in the former part of this uſeful work, with the addition of a great many more of the like nature.

Alſo, the method of preparing and compounding ſuch medicines as are herein recommended, as well as judicious and ſalutary remarks on the quantity, quality, and ſubſtance of the doſes, uſes, and manner of applying them.

IN attempting to recover perſons apparently drowned, the principal purſuit is, to reſtore the natural warmth upon which all the vital functions depend; and to excite theſe functions by the application of ſtimulants, not only to the ſkin, but likewiſe to the lungs, inteſtines, &c.

The firſt thing to be done, after the body is taken out of the water, is to convey it to ſome convenient place where the neceſſary operations for its recovery may be performed. In doing this, care muſt be taken not to bruiſe or injure the body by carrying it in an unnatural poſture with the head

downwards, or the like. It ought, if an adult perſon, to be laid on a bed, or on ſtraw, with the head a little raiſed, and carried gently in a carriage at full length, or by two or more perſons, and kept in as natural and eaſy a poſition as poſſible.

After ſtripping the body of the wet clothes, it muſt be rubbed for a conſiderable time with coarſe linen cloths, as warm as they can be made. The warmth moſt promiſing of ſucceſs, (ſay the *Society*,) is, that of a bed or blanket properly warmed. Bottles of hot water ſhould be laid at the bottoms of the feet, at the joints of the knees, and under the arm pits; and a warming pan moderately heated, or hot bricks wrap'd in cloths, ſhould be rubbed over the body, and particularly along the back. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy perſon lying by the ſide of the body, has been found in many caſes very efficacious. The ſhirt or clothes of an attendant, or the ſkin of a ſheep freſh killed, may alſo be uſed with advantage. Should theſe accidents happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brewhouſe, bakehouſe, glaſs houſe, ſalter, ſoap-boiler, &c. where warm lees, aſhes, ambers, grains, ſand water, and ſuch like, are eaſily procured, it would be of the utmoſt ſervice to place the body in any of theſe, moderated to a degree of heat, but very little exceeding that of a healthy perſon.

Strong volatile ſpirits ſhould be frequently applied to the noſe; the ſpine of the back and pit of the ſtomach ſhould be rubbed with a cloth dipped in brandy, rum, gin, ſpirits of wine, or with dry ſalt. The temples always chafed with volatile ſpirits, and ſtimulating powders blown up the noſtrils. The body at intervals ſhould alſo be ſhaken and varied in its poſition.

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To renew breathing, a ſtrong healthy perſon ſhould blow his own breath into the patient's mouth with all the force he can, holding the noſtrils at the ſame time. When it can be perceived, by the riſing of the cheſt or belly, that the lungs are filled with air, the breaſt and belly ſhould be gently preſs'd to expel the air again, which operation ſhould be continued for ſome time, alternately inflating and depreſſing the lungs ſo as to imitate natural reſpiration.

To ſtimulate the inteſtines, the fume of tobacco ſhould be thrown up in form of clyſter, which even may be done, for want of proper apparatus, by a common tobacco pipe. The bowl of the pipe being filled with tobacco and well kindled, after the ſmall end has been introduced into the fundament, the ſmoke is to be forced up by blowing through a piece of paper full of holes. A pair of bellows may be uſed, till ſuch time as a pipe or fumigator can be procured.

On the ſigns of returning life, opening a vein in the arm or neck may be beneficial, but the quantity of blood taken ſhould not be large. In order to make the patient vomit, the throat ſhould be tickled with a ſoft feather, and ſnuff given to provoke ſneezing. *Tiſſot*, in this caſe, recommends a table ſpoonful of the oxymel of ſquills, diluted with water, and given every quarter of an hour, till the patient has taken five or ſix doſes. Where that medicine is not to be had, a ſtrong infuſion of camomile flowers, ſage, or *carduus benedictus*, ſweetened with honey or warm water and a little ſalt, may be adminiſtered in its ſtead.

However, till the patient ſhews ſigns of life, and is able to ſwallow, it would be uſeleſs, as well as dangerous, to pour liquors into his mouth. On receiving the power of ſwallowing, a little warm

warm wine, or ſome other nouriſhing cordial, ſhould every now and then be adminiſtered.

The above, among many other means, have been uſed with ſucceſs, upon different occaſions. *Tiſſot* recommends the warm bath, if the above endeavours prove ineffectual. When there are no conveniences for uſing the warm bath, the body may be covered with warm aſhes, grains, ſand, or ſalt. He mentions an inſtance of a girl who was reſtored to life, after ſhe had been taken out of the water, ſwelled, bloated, and to all appearance dead, by laying her naked body on hot aſhes, covering her with others equally hot, putting a bonnet round her head, and a ſtocking round her neck ſtuffed with the ſame, and heaping coverings over all. After ſhe had remained half an hour in this ſituation, her pulſe returned, ſhe recovered ſpeech, and cried out, *I freeze, I freeze:* a little cherry brandy was given her, and ſhe remained under the aſhes for eight hours; afterwards ſhe was taken out without any other complaint except of weārineſs, which went off in a few days. The Doctor likewiſe mentions an inſtance of a man, who was reſtored to life after he had remained ſix hours under water, by the heat of a dunghill.

Buchan ſays, he once attended a patient who was ſo ſtunned by a fall from a horſe, that for above ſix hours he ſcarcely exhibited any ſigns of life; yet this man by being bled, and proper methods taken to keep up the vital warmth, recovered, and in a few days was perfectly well.

Dr. *Alexander* gives an inſtance of a man who was, to all appearance, dead by a blow on his breaſt, but recovered upon being immerſed for ſome time in warm water.

Mr. *Toſſach* relates the caſe of a man, ſuffocated by the ſteam of burning coal, whom he recovered

covered by blowing his breath into the patient's mouth, bleeding him in the arm, and cauſing him to be well rubbed and toſſed about.

Dr. *Engleman* relates the caſe of a woman "in child bed, who after being happily delivered, ſuddenly fainted, and lay upwards of a quarter of an hour apparently dead. A phyſician was ſent for; her own maid in the mean while being out of patience at his delay, attempted to aſſiſt her herſelf, and extending herſelf upon her miſtreſs, applied her mouth to her's, blew in as much breath as ſhe poſſibly could, and in a very ſhort time the exhauſted woman awaked as out of a profound ſleep; when proper things being given her, ſhe ſoon recovered.

"The maid being aſked, how ſhe came to think of this expedient, ſaid, ſhe had ſeen it practiſed at *Altenburgh* by midwives upon children with the happieſt effect."

This caſe is mentioned chiefly, that midwives, and other attendants on lying-in women, may be induced to follow ſo laudable an example. Many children are born without any ſigns of life, and others expire ſoon after the birth, who might, in all probability, if proper care was taken, be happily reſtored to life.

Buchan gives the following hiſtory of a caſe, occaſioned by intoxication, wherein moſt of thoſe ſymptoms, uſually reckoned dangerous, occurred, and where the treatment was ſucceſsful.

"A young man, about fifteen years of age, had, for a hire, drank ten glaſſes of ſtrong brandy. He ſoon after fell faſt aſleep, and continued in that ſituation for near twelve hours, till at length his uneaſy manner of breathing, the coldneſs of the extremities, and other threatening ſymptoms, alarmed his friends, and made them ſend for me. I found him ſtill ſleeping, his countenance

countenance ghaftly, and his fkin covered with a cold clammy fweat: almoft the only figns of life remaining, were, a deep laborious breathing, and a convulfive motion or agitation of his bowels.

"I tried to roufe him, but in vain, by pinching, fhaking, applying volatile fpirits, and other ftimulating things to his nofe, &c. A few ounces of blood were likewife let from his arm, and a mixture of vinegar and water was poured into his mouth; but as he could not fwallow, very little of this got into the ftomach. None of thefe things having the leaft effect, and the danger feeming to increafe, I ordered his legs to be put into warm water, and a fharp clyfter to be immediately adminiftered. This gave him a ftool, and was the firft thing that relieved him. It was afterwards repeated with the fame happy effect, and feemed to be the chief caufe of his recovery. He then began to fhew fome figns of life, took drink when it was offered, and came gradually to his fenfes. He continued, however, for feveral days weak and feverifh, and complained of a forenefs in his bowels, which gradually went off, by means of a flender diet, and cool mucilaginous liquors.

"This young man (fays he) would probably have been fuffered to die, without any affiftance being called, had not a neighbour, a few days before, who had been advifed to drink a bottle of fpirits to cure him of the ague, expired under very fimilar circumftances."

Many are the inftances of perfons dying through intoxication, who lofe their lives from an inability to conduct themfelves. Deprived of the ufe of their legs, they fall down in fome aukward or uneafy pofture, which obftructs the breathing or circulation of the blood; and in this

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this ſituation they continue till they die. A perſon in this ſtate of intoxication ſhould not be left alone, till his clothes have been looſened, the ſhirt neck unbuttoned, and the body laid in ſuch a poſture as is moſt favourable for diſcharging the contents of the ſtomach, continuing the vital motions, &c. This may be done by placing the patient on his belly, the better to diſcharge his ſtomach, or to ſleep on his ſide, with his head a little raiſed; care muſt be taken that his neck is not twiſted or bent, nor any thing tight about it.

The ſafeſt drink after a debauch, is water with a toaſt, tea, infuſions of balm, ſage, barley water, and ſuch like. If a vomit is required, the patient may drink lukewarm water and oil, or an infuſion of camomile flowers.

Monſieur *Janin*, Surgeon of the Royal College at Paris, in his Treatiſe on Suffocation, has lain down a plan for the recovery of infants overlaid by their nurſes, &c. and among others is the following caſe:

A nurſe having overlaid a child, he was called in, and found the infant without any ſigns of life; no pulſation in the arteries, no reſpiration, the face livid, the eyes open, dull, and tarniſhed, the noſe full of ſnivel, the mouth gaping, in ſhort, it was almoſt cold. While ſome linen cloths and a parcel of aſhes were warming, he had the boy unſwathed, and laid him in a warm bed, and on the right ſide. He then was rubbed all over with fine linen, for fear of fretting his tender and delicate ſkin. As ſoon as the aſhes had received their due degree of heat, Mr. *Janin* buried him in them, except the face, placed him on the ſide oppoſite to that on which he had been at firſt laid, and covered him with a blanket. He had a bottle of *eau de luce* in his pocket,

which he preſented to his noſe from time to time; and between whiles, ſome puffs of tobacco were blown up his noſtrils; to theſe ſucceeded the blowing into his mouth, and ſqueezing tight his noſe. Animal heat began thus to be excited gradually; the pulſations of the temporal artery were ſoon felt, the breathing became more frequent and free, and the eyes cloſed and opened alternately. At length the child fetched ſome cries, expreſſive of his want of the breaſt, which being applied to his mouth, he catched at it with avidity, and ſucked as if nothing had happened to him. Though the pulſations of the arteries were by this time well re-eſtabliſhed, and it was hot weather, yet Mr. *Janin* thought it adviſeable to leave his little patient three quarters of an hour longer under the aſhes. He was afterwards taken out, cleaned, and dreſſed as uſual; to which a gentle ſleep ſucceeded, and he continued perfectly well.

Mr. *Glover*, Surgeon in Doctors Commons, London; relates a caſe which happened a few years ago in Ireland, of a perſon who was reſtored to life after hanging twenty-nine minutes, and lived many years in good health and perfect faculties.

Mr. *Glover* ſays, the principal means he made uſe of to reſtore this man to life were, opening the temporal artery and the external jugular; rubbing the back, mouth, and neck with a quantity of volatile ſpirits and oil; adminiſtering the tobacco clyſter by means of lighted pipes, and ſtrong frictions of the legs and arms. This courſe had been continued for about four hours, when an inciſion was made into the wind-pipe, and air blown ſtrongly through a canula into the lungs. About twenty minutes after this, the blood at the artery began to run down the face,
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and a ſlow pulſe was juſt perceptible at the wriſt. The frictions were continued for ſome time longer, his pulſe became more frequent, and his mouth and noſe being irritated with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, he opened his eyes. Warm cordials were then adminiſtered to him, and in two days he was ſo well as to be able to walk eight miles.

Mr. *Janin* mentions likewiſe, an example of a young man who had hanged himſelf through deſpair, to whom he adminiſtered help as effectually as in the preceding caſe.

Theſe caſes are ſufficient to ſhew what may be done for the recovery of thoſe unhappy perſons, who through various diſtreſſes of mind or body, ſtrangle themſelves in order to put an end to their exiſtence in this life.

The recited caſes and obſervations beforementioned, afford proof enough of the ſucceſs which may attend the endeavours of perſons totally ignorant of medicine, in aſſiſting thoſe who are ſuddenly deprived of life by any accident or diſeaſe. Many facts of the like nature may be adduced, particularly the *Humane Society*, a ſociety fraught with the greateſt bleſſings, the reſtoration from death to life of a near and dear relation or friend; may the charitable hand and heart of the opulent and great, give it their aſſiſtance to purſue and perſevere in ſo laudable an undertaking.

In the year 1767, *A Society for the Recovery of Drowned Perſons* was inſtituted at Amſterdam, who, in the ſpace of four years, had the ſatisfaction to find 150 perſons reſtored to life by the means they had pointed out, many of whom owed their preſervation to poor peaſants and people of no medicinal knowledge.

The preſent means made uſe of in recovering perſons with ſo much efficacy and ſucceſs, are

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applicable to many other cafes where the powers of life feem in reality to be only fufpended, and to remain capable of renewing all their functions, on being put into motion again. How fhocking it is to reflect, that for want of this confideration, many have been buried, in whom the principles of life might have been revived.

The cafes in which fuch endeavours are moft likely to fucceed, and in thofe of fudden deaths, as apoplexies, faintings, hyfterics, and the like, wherein perfons in a moment fink down and expire. In various cafualties, from fulphureous damps of mines, coal pits, &c. unwholefome air of long unopened wells or caverns, noctious vapours, fteams of charcoal, drowning, ftrangling, and apparent deaths by blows, falls, hunger, cold, &c. alfo in death by lightening, fear, joy, furprife and the like.

The means to be ufed are nearly the fame in all cafes, they are practicable by every one who happens to be prefent at the accident, requires little fkill and no great expence; a certain and liberal reward is held forth by the fociety for every endeavour to reftore to life the apparently dead; therefore *perfeverance* is recommended. No one ought to defpair on account of difcouraging circumftances; or to quit his endeavours as long as there remains the moft diftant profpect of fuccefs. Befide the different rewards given by *the Society for the recovery of perfons apparently dead by drowning*, there is yet a greater reward behind, viz. the confcious glow and inward exultation, the heart-felt pleafure which the truly humane, benevolent, and good man muft enjoy, on reflection, that he himfelf, as well as many others, has been the happy inftrument of faving from the grave one of his fellow-creatures.

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The BITE of POISONOUS ANIMALS,

OF which a mad dog, by fatal experience, has been found not only the moſt common, but the moſt dangerous with regard to animal poiſon in theſe kingdoms.

The ſymptoms of madneſs in a dog are, an averſion to company and food; dull looks, and dejection, does not bark as uſual, is peeviſh and murmurs, apt to bite ſtrangers and others; he appears drowſy, and his tail and ears droop more than uſual: ſoon afterwards he froths at the mouth, begins to loll out his tongue, his eyes at firſt ſeeming heavy and watery, afterwards red and fiery. If not confined, goes off in a kind of dejected air, runs panting along, and endeavours to bite every thing he meets. All other dogs ſhun him from an inſtinct of nature, which plainly indicates that they know him to be mad from the ſmell, as ſuppoſed by ſome, and inſiſted on by others.

Mad dogs, if not killed, ſeldom live above three days after the hydrophobia is on them, conſtantly running about until they die exhauſted with hunger, thirſt, heat and fatigue.

When any one is bit by a dog, inſtead of immediately killing him (except in the laſt ſtate above deſcribed) they ſhould keep him up, the better to aſcertain his madneſs. Many people are bit by dogs that are not mad, but believing them to be ſo, or being told that they are, live in a continual ſtate of anxiety all their life-time after.

The ſame medicine, which was ſuppoſed to prevent the effects of the bite, when the dog was not mad, is preſcribed from that authority

to the perſon bit by the dog that really was mad. He takes it, truſts to it, and is undone. In this way credulous people firſt impoſe upon themſelves, and then deceive others; for the defect is not owing ſo much to medicine, as to miſapplication. For I am perſuaded in my own opinion, if immediately after the bite, proper medicines were adminiſtered, and continued for a length of time, not one in a thouſand would be loſt by the bite of a mad dog or other poiſonous animals.

If the perſon takes proper medicines for forty days after the time of his being bit, and ſymptoms appear of the diſeaſe, there is every reaſon to believe him out of danger.

The medicines moſt in uſe, and moſt to be recommended, are chiefly thoſe which promote the different ſecretions, and antiſpaſmodics.

Doctor *Mead* recommends the following as a preventative medicine, which he ſays he uſed a thouſand times in the ſpace of thirty years, and never knew it fail.

Take aſh-coloured ground liver-wort, cleaned, dried, and powdered, half an ounce; of black pepper powdered, a quarter of an ounce; mix theſe well together, and divide the powder into four doſes; one of which may be taken every morning faſting, for four mornings ſucceſſively, in half an Engliſh pint of cow's milk warm.

After theſe four doſes are taken, the patient muſt go into the cold Bath, or a cold ſpring or river every morning faſting, for a month; he muſt be dipped all over, but not ſtay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he muſt go in three times a week for a fortnight longer.

The perſon muſt be bled before he uſes the medicine the firſt time.

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There are a number of other medicines prescribed and ſtrongly recommended, for the prevention of the diſeaſe taking place in the bite of a mad dog, but as I am confined to a ſmall number of ſheets, and willing to do every ſubject juſtice, muſt for the preſent content myſelf with only mentioning the following, well worthy the notice of the public for its efficacy and recommendation.

A never failing medicine for the bite of a mad dog, taken from the Church of *Calthop, Lincolnſhire*, where almoſt all the whole pariſh were bit by a mad dog, and thoſe who uſed it recovered, and they who did not died.

Take the leaves of rue, picked from the ſtalks and bruiſed, ſix ounces; garlick picked from the ſtalks and bruiſed; Venice treacle and mithridate, and the ſcrapings of pewter, of each four ounces; boil all theſe over a ſlow fire, in two quarts of ſtrong ale, till one pint be conſumed, then keep it in a bottle cloſe ſtopped, and give of it nine ſpoonfuls to a man or woman warm, ſeven mornings together faſting, and ſix ſpoonfuls to a dog. To a child in proportion to its age.

This, the Author believes, will not (by God's bleſſing) fail, if it be given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply ſome of the ingredients from which the liquor was ſtrained to the bitten place.

The bite of a viper is of a dangerous and mortal nature, if not almoſt immediately attended to. The greaſe of this animal is ſaid to cure the bite when rubbed into the wound; but I ſhould rather recommend to cut the part affected out if feaſible, and afterwards have it rubbed before a fire with warm ſalad oil: a little

tle oil taken inwardly will do no hurt, and may be of uſe. Vinegar whey, or water gruel with vinegar in it, ſhould be drank of freely to cauſe perſpiration, for vinegar is one of the beſt medicines that can be uſed in any kind of poiſon, and ought not to be neglected. In caſe of ſickneſs a vomit may be adminiſtered. The above is quite ſufficient to cure the bite of any of the poiſonous animals of this country.

The *Pſylli* in Africa, and the *Merſi* in Italy, were famed for curing the bites of poiſonous animals by ſucking the wound; and even the Indians in North-America practiſe the ſame at this day: but it is a practice I wiſh not to have introduced into England, as oil will anſwer the purpoſe as well, if not better.

The bite of a rattle-ſnake.—Take of the roots of plantain and horehound in ſummer, roots and branches together, a ſufficient quantity; bruiſe them in a mortar, and ſqueeze out the juice, of which give as ſoon as poſſible, one large ſpoonful; if the patient is ſwelled, you muſt force it down his throat: this generally will cure; but if he finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another ſpoonful, which never fails.—To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco moiſtened with rum.

Dr. *Brookes*, on whoſe faith I give this, ſays it was invented by a negro; for which diſcovery he had his freedom, and 100*l.* per annum ſettled upon him for life by the general aſſembly of Carolina:—therefore I thought proper to communicate it to my countrymen who are going to America, as it is ſaid to be an effectual remedy againſt the bite of a rattle-ſnake.

Captain

Captain COOKE'S *effectual Remedy for the Prevention and Cure of the Scurvy in long Sea Voyages, communicated by Letters to Sir* JOHN PRINGLE, *Bart. President of the Royal Society, on his Return to Plymouth from a Voyage round the World, in the Ship* Resolution, *undertaken by Command of his Majesty, and for which the Society rewarded him with a premium Medal.*

The Captain says, we had on board a large quantity of malt, of which was made sweet-wort, and given (not only to those men who had manifest symptoms of the scurvy, but to such also as were from circumstances judged to be most liable to that disorder) from one to two or three pints in the day to each man, or in such proportion as the surgeon thought necessary; which sometimes amounted to three quarts in the twenty-four hours.

Beer, on all hands, is said to be a great antiscorbutic, and therefore of great use in sea voyages, and as the Captain observes, a proper attention to other things must be joined, and that he is not altogether of opinion, that the wort will be able to cure the scurvy in an advanced state at sea; yet he is persuaded, that it is sufficient to prevent that distemper from making any great progress for a considerable time, therefore he doth not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best antiscorbutic medicines yet found out.

In the next place, the Captain recommends sour-krout as an antiscorbutic, that will not spoil by keeping; this is a very wholesome vegetable food, and in Germany held in great estimation. A sufficient quantity of the krout might easily be carried abroad, which would greatly assist the new wort in curing the scurvy. It is to be observed, that this disorder seldom breaks out, even

in long voyages, while there is plenty of ſmall beer and vegetables on board. The ſour-krout made uſe of in Germany, which is of an excellent flavour, and frequently eat with fiſh, fleſh, &c. is compoſed of cabbages cut ſmall and put into a large veſſel, on which is poured a ſufficient quantity of vinegar, together with ſpice; theſe are preſſed down and kept from the air for ſeveral months before the krout is fit for uſe, and then boiled, ſtewed, fried, &c. as moſt agreeable to the meat it is ſerved up with. After all the various medicines preſcribed by the faculty for the cure of the ſcurvy, there is not a more ſalutary one than plenty of wholeſome freſh water frequently taken on board, and ſtrict cleaning kept among the ſhip's crew, for without *theſe*, medicines will not avail, and by *theſe* medicines may be rendered uſeleſs.

RECEIPTS AND RECIPES.

A Receipt againſt the Plague, &c.

TAKE of rue, ſage, mint, roſemary, wormwood, and lavender, an handful of each, infuſe them together in a gallon of white wine vineger, put the whole into a ſtone pot, cloſely covered up, and paſted over the cover, ſet the pot thus cloſed up upon warm wood aſhes for eight days, after which ſtrain through fine flannel the liquid, and put it into quart bottles well corked, and in each a quarter of an ounce of camphire; with this preparation waſh your mouth, and rub your loins and your temples every day, ſnuff a little up your noſtrils when you go into the air, and carry about with you a bit of ſpunge dipped in the ſame, in order to ſmell to upon all occaſions, eſpecially

eſpecially when you are near any place or priſon infected.

In that dreadful plague which deſtroyed ſo many thouſands in London and its invirons, four malefactors (who had robbed the infected houſes, and murdered the people during the courſe of the plague) acknowledged, when they came to the gallows, that they had preſerved themſelves from the contagion by uſing the above medicine only, and that they went from houſe to houſe without any fear of the diſtemper.

In priſons, on board the Juſticia, and other places of confinement for felons and debtors, where the goal diſtemper is liable to break out, by adminiſtering the above receipt on the leaſt ſuſpicion thereof, it will be found efficacious, and of the utmoſt utility in eradicating and curing the ſame.

The following receipt, to prevent infection of the plague, or cure it when infected, is taken from Faulkener's Dublin Journal, ſeveral times repeated in that paper in the year 1743.

Take three pints of muſcadine, and boil therein a handful of red ſage, and a handful of rue, till a pint be waſted, then ſtrain it, and ſet it over the fire again, and put to it a pennyworth of long pepper, half an ounce of ginger, a quarter of an ounce of nutmegs, beaten together, then boil it a little, then take it off, and put into it one ounce of the beſt Venice treacle, and half an ounce of the beſt mithridate, and a quarter of a pint of the beſt angelica water. Take it always morning and evening warm, one ſpoonful or two, if infected, if not, one ſpoonful is ſufficient, one half in the morning, and the other at night. All the plague time, under God, truſt to it; for there never was man, woman, or child, deceived

 by

by it. It is good in all other malignant diſtempers.

For the Cure of the moſt inveterate Rheumatiſm.

TAKE ſix pounds of the lean part of the round or buttock of the beſt beef you can get, which ſlice thin, three or four heads (not cloves) of garlick, which clean well and ſhred fine, prepare a gloſſed earthen pipkin, into which lay a ſlice of the beef, and then ſtrew it over with the garlick, ſo *ſtratum ſuper ſtratum* till all be put in, cover this over with a paſte or dough, and let it ſtew or ſeeth over a gentle fire for twenty-four hours, then pour off the liquor, ſet it by for uſe, and take every morning and night a quarter of a pint thereof, keeping yourſelf warm.

For the Cure of a green Wound.

PREVENT as much as can be the wound from bleeding, ſince the blood (if not much corrupted) is one of the greateſt balſams, then ſpeedily mix ſome white wine vinegar, and common table ſalt, buiſed fine together, and be not ſparing of the ſalt, with this waſh the wound very well, and continue ſo to do for ſome time; ſhould the inciſion be deep, make doſils, which dip in the above liquor, and put plenty of ſalt on them, with which fill up the wound to the ſurface of the ſkin, and lay a compreſs over, well impregnated with the above, then bind it up, and every five or ſix hours pour ſome of the ſame liquor on the dreſſing to keep it moiſt, and open it but once in twenty-four hours; when the fleſh is grown up (which it will very ſoon do, if you be not too effeminate and afraid of the ſmart, but keep it clean) apply a plaiſter of diacolan, &c. to ſkin it over.

Receipt for an Ulcer in the Lungs.

LET the perſon afflicted lie with his head downward, ſo that his head and neck are much lower than his cheſt; let him heave or cough eaſily, and he will expectorate and diſcharge the virulent matter from his lungs.

A Receipt to cure the Gravel.

TAKE a ſpoonful of honey, and a ſpoonful of oatmeal, put them into a quart mug, pour thereto boiling water, and ſtir them well together, let it ſtand till it cools, drink one half at night going to bed, the remainder in the morning faſting, ſtirring it together before you drink it; repeat this every day conſtantly.

A Receipt to cure the Bloody and other Fluxes.

TAKE the lean of hung beef, ſhaved off very thin, and dried on a fire ſhovel or griddle over the fire, and reduced to a fine powder, put as much as will lie on half a crown into half a pint of claret, a naggin of whiſkey, and ſome loaf ſugar, and ſet it on the fire, ſtirring it as it burns for ſome time, then blow it out, and give a glaſs full at night and morning; and if it does not immediately cure, you may repeat it; or you may put the beef into whiſkey alone, and give it either burnt or cold to the patient; and if you add cinnamon, it may perhaps haſten the cure; but I never uſed it. I have never known this to fail of a cure.

A Receipt to heal Wounds and Bruiſes, likewiſe employed internally, to remove Coughs, Aſthmas, and various Complaints of the Breaſt, being the Vulnerary Balſam, *and celebrated under the different Names of,* Perſian Balſam, Wade's Balſam,

Balſam

Balſam of Berne, the Commanders Balſam, Friar's Balſam, Jeſuit's Drops, Turlington's Drops, &c. &c.

TAKE of bonzoine, powdered, three ounces, balſam of Peru two ounces, hepatic aloes, in powder, half an ounce, refined ſpirit of wine two pints, digeſt them in a gentle heat for three days, and then ſtrain the balſam. From twenty to ſixty drops is the doſe. It is ſaid to cleanſe the kidnies, eaſe the cholic, and to heal internal ulcers, &c.

A Receipt to make Diet Drink, being an Anti-ſcorbutic.

TAKE great waterdock root, ſliced and dried, two pounds, freſh horſeraddiſh root, one pound, dried water-trefoil, four ounces, infuſe them in ten gallons of new ale.

This ale being uſed as common drink in ſcorbutic diſorders, generally does great ſervice.

In dropſical Habits, the following Diuretic Ale is an excellent Diet Drink, as well as in gravelly Complaints.

TAKE of juniper berries and muſtard ſeed, eight ounces of each, wild carrot ſeed ſix ounces, and ſmall new ale ten gallons.

A diſcutient Poultice or Cataplaſm.

TAKE of barley meal ſix ounces, freſh hemlock leaves, bruiſed, two ounces; vinegar, a ſufficient quantity to make it of a proper thickneſs, boil the hemlock and meal in the vinegar for a ſhort time, and then add two drachms of the ſugar of lead.

A ripen-

A ripening Poultice.

THERE are various receipts for making ripening cataplasms; but as I do not know a better for this purpose than a poultice of bread and milk, with a sufficient quantity of raw or boiled onion in it, properly softened with fresh butter, or rather sallad oil, I shall forbear recommending any other.

An emollient Clyster.

IS made by mixing six ounces of linseed tea, with six ounces of new milk, and so administred.

This will supply the place of the anodyne clyster, by adding fifty or sixty drops of laudanum to it.

The laxitive Clyster.

IS composed of milk and water, of each six ounces, of sweet oil or fresh butter, of each two ounces, well mixed together; if an ounce of Glauber salts be added, it will be the *purging Clyster.*

Receipt for making Eye Water.

TAKE of rose water six ounces, and of white vitriol half a drachm; dissolve the vitriol in the water, and skim it off for use.

A Collyrium of Allum for the Eyes when inflamed.

TAKE the white of an egg, and half a drachm of alum, well beat up together, spread it upon linen, and apply it to the eyes; but do not keep it on above three or four hours at a time.

Compound Decoction of the Bark,

RECOMMENDED by Sir John Pringle as a proper medicine towards the decline of a fever, when

when the pulſe is low, the voice weak, and the head affected with a ſtupor, but with little delirium. The doſe is four ſpoonfuls every fourth or ſixth hour.

Take of Virginian ſnake root, and Peruvian bark, groſsly powdered, each three drachms, boil them in a pint of water to one half; add an ounce and a half of aromatic water to the ſtrained liquor.

Purging Draughts.

TAKE of common water an ounce, aromatic tincture ſix drachms, jalap, in powder, a ſcruple, rub the jalap with twice its weight of ſugar, and add to it the other ingredients. Or,

Take of manna an ounce, ſoluble tartar, or Rochel ſalt, from three to four drachms, diſſolve them in three ounces of boiling water, to which add half an ounce of Jamaica pepper water.

Vomiting Draught.

TAKE of ſimple water an ounce, ſimple ſyrup a drachm, and a ſcruple of ipecacuanha, in powder; mix them together, and take it for a doſe.

An Electuary for the Palſy.

TAKE of conſerve of roſes and powdered muſtard ſeed, each an ounce; ſyrup of ginger, ſufficient to make an electuary. A tea ſpoonful to be taken three or four times a day.

An Electuary for the Piles.

TAKE flowers of ſulphur one ounce; cream of tartar half an ounce; treacle, a ſufficient quantity to form an electuary.

A tea

A tea ſpoonful may be taken two or three times a day.

Emulſion of Gum Ammoniac.

THIS emulſion is uſed for promoting expectoration, and attenuating tough, viſcid phlegm.

Take of gum ammoniac two drachms, water eight ounces, grind the gum with the water poured upon it by little and little, till it is diſſolved.

In obſtinate coughs may be added to it two ounces of the ſyrup of poppies. The doſe is two table ſpoonfuls three or four times a day.

A common Fomentation.

TAKE camomile flowers and the tops of wormwood, dried, of each two ounces, water two quarts; after a little boiling pour off the liquor.

Strengthening Fomentation.

TAKE of oak bark one ounce, granate peel half an ounce, alum two drachms, ſmith's forge water three pints, boil the water with the bark and peel to the conſumption of one third, then ſtrain the remaining decoction, and diſſolve in it the alum.

This is employed as an external fomentation to weak parts; it may alſo be uſed internally as an aſtringent liquor.

A Gargle.

THIS cooling gargle may be uſed either in fevers or the inflammatory quinſey, for cleanſing the tongue and fauces.

Take of water ſix ounces, honey one ounce, nitre a drachm and a half; mix them.

Infusion of Bark.

TAKE a pint of boiling water, an ounce of the bark in powder, and add thereto four or five table ſpoonfuls of brandy; let them ſtand and infuſe for two or three days.

This is allowed by moſt of the faculty to be one of the beſt preparations of the bark for weak ſtomachs. A tea cupful of it may be taken two or three times a day, in diſorders where the corroborating virtues of this medicine are required.

Expectorating Julep.

TAKE of the emulſion of gum ammoniac four ounces, ſyrup of ſquills two ounces; mix them.

In obſtructions of the breaſt, aſthmas, and coughs, two table ſpoonfuls of this julep may be taken every three or four hours.

A diuretic Mixture.

TAKE of mint water five ounces, vinegar of ſquills ſix drachms, ſweet ſpirit of nitre half an ounce, ſyrup of ginger an ounce and a half; mix them.

When the urinary paſſages are obſtructed, two ſpoonfuls of this mixture may be taken twice or thrice a day.

Ointments.

YELLOW baſilicum; this is an excellent ointment for cleanſing and healing wounds, ſores, ulcers, &c.

Take of yellow bees wax, frankincenſe, and white roſin, each a quarter of a pound, melt them together over a gentle fire, then add of hog's lard, prepared, one pound; ſtrain the ointment while warm, and it is fit for uſe.

Turner's Cerate, or the Ointment of Calamine.

AN exceeding good application in excoriations and burns, from whatever cauſe.

Take white wax and calamine ſtone, levigated, of each half a pound, two drachms of camphor, olive oil a pint and a half; let the calamine ſtone (reduced into a fine powder) and camphor be rubbed with ſome part of the oil, and afterwards added to the reſt of the oil and wax, previouſly melted together, and continue to ſtir them till quite cold.

Eye Ointment.

TAKE of prepared hog's lard four ounces; tutty, prepared, one ounce, white wax two drachms; melt the wax with the lard over a gentle fire, and then ſprinkle in the tutty, continually ſtirring them till the ointment is cold.

Spermacæti Ointment.

Take of white wax a quarter of a pound, ſpermacæti half an ounce, a pint of the beſt ſallad oil, melt them over a ſlow fire, and keep them continually ſtiring till the ointment is cold. This ointment, being uſed after the ſmall-pox, prevents pittings on the face, for which it is greatly eſteemed, being remarkably efficacious.

Elder Ointment,

IS made by boiling mutton, ſuet, and young leaves of elder together, till ſuch time the latter is criſp, and the former of a deep green colour.

Ointment of Sulphur.

Vide Itch, p. 42.

A Liniment for Burns.

TAKE fresh drawn linseed oil and lime water, of equal parts, shake them well together in a wide mouthed bottle, so as to form a liniment.

It may either be spread upon linen cloth, or the parts affected may be anointed with it twice or thrice a day. This has been found an exceeding good application for recent burns or scalds.

Volatile Liniment.

IS made of an ounce of Florence oil, being mixed with half an ounce of the spirit of hartshorn, shaken well together.

Sir *John Pringle* observes, that this is one of the most efficacious remedies in inflammatory quinseys; a piece of flannel, moistened with this liniment, and applied to the throat, to be renewed every four or five hours, seldom fails, after bleeding, either to lessen or carry off the complaint.

A purging Pill.

TAKE of castile soap and succotorine aloes, each two drachms; of simple syrup sufficient to make them into pills.

Four or five of these pills will generally be a sufficient purge; one taken night and morning will keep the body gently open, and answer every purpose of *Anderson*'s pills, which are chiefly composed of aloes.

A strengthening Pill.

IN disorders arising from a relaxation of the solids, or excessive debility, two of the following pills may be taken twice a day.

Take salt of steel, and the soft extract of bark, each half an ounce; make them into pills.

A Wax

A Wax Plaiſter.

THIS is a proper application after bliſters on the back, &c.

Take of yellow wax one pound, white roſin half a pound, mutton ſuet three quarters of a pound; melt them together.

This is generally uſed inſtead of the *melilot plaiſter.*

Bliſtering Plaiſter.

TAKE two ounces of yellow wax, three ounces of Spaniſh flies in fine powder; one ounce of powdered muſtard, and ſix ounces of Venice turpentine. Melt the wax, add to it the turpentine, and be careful not to evaporate it by too great a heat. After the wax and turpentine are properly incorporated, ſprinkle in the powders, and keep a continual ſtirring in the maſs till it be cold.

White Diachylon Plaiſter.

TAKE a quart of ſweet oil, and a pound and a quarter of lithrage finely powdered, and boil them in a quart of water or more, if neceſſary, until ſuch time as they are properly mixed, and of a conſiſtence for a plaiſter, and look quite white.

Aromatic Purging Powder.

TAKE of fine ſugar, cinnamon, and the beſt Turkey rhubarb, each two drachms, pounded, and afterwards mixed together.

Where coſtiveneſs is attended with flatulency, a tea-ſpoonful of this powder may be taken once or twice a day as found neceſſary, being an excellent medicine to expel the wind.

Aſtringent

Aſtringent Powder.

Vide Menſtrual Diſcharge, p. 52.

Worm Powders.

Vide Worms, p. 37.

Syrups.

SYRUPS are generally uſed for mixtures, juleps, or ſweetening draughts, and to reduce the lighter powders into pills, boluſſes, and electuaries. Theſe purpoſes may all be anſwered by the ſimple ſyrup alone, without the aid of any other.

Simple ſyrup is made by diſſolving in water, with or without heat, double its weight of fine loaf ſugar.

To an ounce of ſimple ſyrup add twenty-five drops of laudanum. This will ſupply the place of diacodium, or the ſyrup of poppies, and will be found a more ſafe and certain medicine.

Syrup of ginger is made by infuſing two ounces of bruiſed ginger in two pints of boiling water for twenty-four hours. After ſtraining the liquor and letting it ſtand to ſettle for ſome time, it may be poured off, and double its weight of fine powdered ſugar diſſolved in it.

The juice of lemons, in form of a ſyrup, may be diſſolved in it, by the heat of a warm bath, nearly double its weight of fine ſugar; the juice ſhould be ſtrained and ſuffered to ſettle, and then poured off for uſe.

The ſyrup of marſhmallows may likewiſe be ſupplied, by adding a ſufficient quantity of mucilage of gum-arabic to the common ſyrup.

TINCTURES.

Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

TAKE an ounce and a half of gum myrrh, and one ounce of hepatic aloes, reduce them to powder, and let them be infused in two pints of rectified spirits, for six days, in a gentle heat, then strain the tincture.

This is recommended by some practitioners as a proper application to green wounds; but chiefly made use of by surgeons, for restraining gangrenes, and cleansing foul ulcers.

Volatile Tincture of Gum Guaiacum.

TAKE a pint of volatile aromatic spirit, and four ounces of gum guaiacum, infuse them without heat in a vessel well stopped for a few days, then strain off the tincture.

A tea spoonful of this tincture in rheumatic complaints, may be taken in a cup of the infusion of water trefoil, twice or thrice a day.

Aromatic Tincture.

TAKE two pints of brandy, and infuse therein two ounces of Jamaica pepper, without heat, for a few days, then strain it off.

This simple tincture will sufficiently answer all the intentions of the more costly preparations of this kind. Being of a hot nature, it will be necessary to mix it with such medicines as otherwise might prove too cold for the stomach.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb Tincture.

TAKE two ounces and a half of rhubarb, half an ounce of leſſer cardamom ſeeds, and digeſt them for a week in two pints of brandy, and ſtrain the tincture.

This tincture is a ſtomachic and corroborant, as well as purgative. The doſe is from half a ſpoonful to three or four ſpoonfuls, as occaſion requires.

ELIXIRS.

Acid Elixir of Vitriol.

TAKE one pint of the aromatic tincture, and three ounces of oil of vitriol, mix them gradually, and after the fœces have ſubſided, filter the elixir through paper in a glaſs funnel.

This medicine has ſucceeded where the moſt celebrated ſtomachic bitters have had no effect. The doſe is from ten to forty drops, in a glaſs of water, wine, or any bitter infuſion, twice or thrice a day. The time of taking it ſhould be when the ſtomach is moſt empty. It ſeldom fails giving relief in hyſteric and hypochondriac patients, afflicted with flatulencies, ariſing from a debility or relaxation of the ſtomach and inteſtines.

Sacred Elixir.

TAKE half an ounce of leſſer cardamom ſeeds, ten drachms of rhubarb, cut ſmall, ſix drachms of ſuccotorine aloes, in powder, and two pints of French

French brandy; infuſe for two or three days, and then ſtrain the elixir.

This excellent ſtomachic purge may be taken from one ounce to an ounce and a half.

Camphorated Spirit of Wine.

TAKE a pint of rectified ſpirits, and diſſolve an ounce of camphor in it.

This to be uſed as an embrocation for palſies, bruiſes, ſprains, the chronic rheumatiſm, and for preventing gangrenes.

An ounce of camphor, diſſolved in half a pound of the volatile aromatic ſpirit, makes *Ward's eſſence.*

Vinegar of Roſes.

TAKE of vinegar half a gallon, of red roſes half a pound, infuſe the ſame in a cloſe veſſel for three or four weeks, in a gentle heat, and then ſtrain off the liquor.

This to be uſed as an embrocation for head-achs, &c.

Lime Water.

TAKE a pound of freſh burnt quick lime, pour on it two gallons of water gradually, ſtir them well together, then let it ſtand a couple of days, that the lime may ſettle; after filtering the liquor through paper, put it into veſſels cloſely ſtopt.

The lime water from calcined oyſter ſhells is prepared as above.

Lime water is generally uſed for the gravel; in which caſe from one pint to two may be drank daily.

Sublimate Water.

TAKE a pint of common water, and diſſolve eight grains of the corroſive ſublimate therein.

Double or triple quantity of ſublimate may be uſed, if a ſtronger ſolution be wanted.

This water is generally uſed to conſume proud fleſh, and cleanſe foul ulcers.

Tar Water.

TAKE two pounds of Norway tar, and pour a gallon of water thereon, ſtir them well together with a piece of wood, let them ſtand for two days, and then pour off the water for uſe.

Roſe Water.

TAKE ſix pounds of freſh gathered roſes, and two gallons of water; diſtil off one gallon. This water is eſteemed for its fine flavour.

Jamaica Pepper Water.

TAKE a gallon and a half of water, and pour on half a pound of Jamaica pepper; diſtil off one gallon.

This is a very elegant diſtilled water, and in moſt caſes may ſupply the place of the more coſtly ſpice waters.

Simple Peppermint Water.

TAKE a gallon and a half of water, and put thereto a pound and a half of the leaves of dried peppermint; draw off by diſtillation one gallon.

This water poſſeſſes in a great degree the virtues of the plants. It is given in mixtures and juleps to hyſteric patients.

Penny Royal Water,

IS made in the ſame manner as the foregoing.

Scorbutic Whey.

TAKE of bitter oranges, water creſſes, brook lime, and garden ſcurvy graſs, a ſufficient quantity to make half a pint of juices, and boil in a quart of cow's milk; but more good may be expected from eating the plants, than from drinking their expreſſed juices.

Alum Whey.

TAKE two drachms of powdered alum, and boil in a pint of milk, till it is curdled, then ſtrain off the whey. From two to four ounces may be taken two or three times a day, as the ſtomach will bear it.

In an immoderate flow of the *menſes*, or *diabetes*, where there is an exceſſive diſcharge of urine, this whey will be found very beneficial in curing them.

Muſtard Whey.

TAKE of bruiſed muſtard ſeed an ounce and a half, boil it in a quart of milk and water of equal parts, till the curd is perfectly ſeparated, and then ſtrain it through a cloth. A tea cupful may be taken two or three times a day.

This is allowed to be the beſt way of adminiſtering muſtard, and is of great uſe in the chronic rheumatiſm, palſy, dropſy, &c. If a little ſugar be added, it may prove to ſome palates more agreeable. It warms and invigorates the habit, and promotes the different ſecretions, and will ſupply the place of wine in the low ſtate of nervous fevers.

Bitter Wine.

TAKE the yellow rind of lemon peel, of gentian root, fresh, each an ounce, two drachms of long pepper, and two pints of mountain wine; infuse these for a week without heat, and strain the wine out for use.

A glass of this wine taken before dinner and supper, will be found of great service in complaints arising from indigestion, or from weakness of the stomach.

Ipecacuanha Wine.

TAKE one ounce of the powder of ipecacuanha, and infuse in a pint of mountain wine for three or four days. The dose is from an ounce to an ounce and a half. This is a safe vomit, and answers the purpose of the powder to those that cannot take it, or whose stomachs are too irritable to bear it.

Stomachic Wine.

TAKE an ounce of Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, two drachms of cardamom seeds, and orange peel, bruised each, put these into a bottle of Lisbon or white port wine, and let them infuse for five or six days, and then strain off the wine.

This wine is of great service in debility and laxity of the stomach and intestines, may be taken as a preventative of the intermittent fever, and will be of great use to those who recover slowly after fevers of any kind, as it is a great assistant of digestion. A glass may be taken two or three times a day.

FINIS.